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CONTENTS

4 May 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

| | |
|---|---|
| Hun Sen, Sihanouk Conclude Talks in Jakarta | 1 |
| Report on Hun Sen-Sihanouk Meetings [VNA] | 1 |
| Sihanouk Holds News Conference [THE NATION 4 May] | 1 |
| Sihanouk Asks for Japan's Cooperation [KYODO] | 2 |
| More on Son Sann Press Briefing [ANTARA] | 3 |
| Alatas Comments on Cambodia Talks [Jakarta Radio] | 4 |
| Nguyen Co Thach Addresses Bangkok Seminar [Hanoi Radio] | 4 |
| Conclusion of Speech [Hanoi Radio] | 6 |

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

| | |
|--|----|
| Mitsuzuka Pledges To Boost U.S. Imports [KYODO] | 9 |
| Officials React to U.S. 'Retaliation' Plans [KYODO] | 9 |
| Agriculture Minister Meets U.S. Counterpart [KYODO] | 9 |
| Report on Responsibility for Regional Prosperity [KYODO] | 10 |
| Guidelines To Prevent Influx of Illegal Workers [KYODO] | 10 |

North Korea

| | |
|--|----|
| U.S. Helicopters Accused of 'Inciting War Fever' [KCNA] | 10 |
| 'Beastly Act' by U.S.'Brute' Denounced [KCNA] | 11 |
| South Accused of Infiltrating Ship Into Waters [Pyongyang Radio] | 11 |
| Talks Among North, South Organizations Proposed [KCNA] | 11 |
| List of North Delegates to Organizations Talks [KCNA] | 12 |
| CPRF, DFRF Statement on Mun Probe [KCNA] | 12 |
| WFYS Committee Holds News Conference [Pyongyang Radio] | 16 |
| South Students Reportedly Attack DJP Office [KCNA] | 19 |
| South Prime Minister's Remarks Denounced [Pyongyang Radio] | 19 |
| Closing of Seoul Teachers College Denounced [KCNA] | 20 |
| Daily Comments on Chon's Proposed Testimony [KCNA] | 20 |
| SKNDP Issues Appeal to Students in South [Radio VNS] | 21 |

South Korea

| | |
|---|----|
| North Attempts To Seize South Fishing Boat [Seoul Radio] | 22 |
| Red Cross Refuses To Accept Letters From North [Seoul Radio] | 23 |
| U.S. Forces Move Out of Yongsan Viewed [THE KOREA HERALD 4 May] | 23 |
| Analysis on Base Relocation [YONHAP] | 23 |
| 7,000 Police Deployed in Masan To Block Rally [Seoul Radio] | 24 |
| Unionists Determined To Hold Rally [THE KOREA TIMES 4 May] | 24 |
| Hanyang University Hospital Nurses Protest [THE KOREA TIMES 4 May] | 25 |
| Pusan Prosecutors To Arrest 94 Tongui Students [THE KOREA TIMES 4 May] | 25 |
| Security Headquarters To Crack Down on Radicals [THE KOREA TIMES 4 May] | 25 |
| Premier Kang Yong-hun Calls for Firebomb Ban [THE KOREA HERALD 4 May] | 26 |
| DJP Supports Ban on Molotov Cocktails [THE KOREA TIMES 4 May] | 26 |
| Tongui Fire May Lead To Crack Down on Protests [THE KOREA HERALD 4 May] | 27 |
| Parties Missions Console Tongui Families [THE KOREA TIMES 4 May] | 28 |

| | | |
|--|--|----|
| Kim Tae-chung Appeals for Nonviolence | <i>[THE KOREA HERALD 4 May]</i> | 28 |
| NDRP Calls Tongui Incident 'Murder Case' | <i>[THE KOREA HERALD 4 May]</i> | 28 |
| DJP Spokesman Comments on Student Radicalism | <i>[THE KOREA HERALD 4 May]</i> | 28 |
| DJP To Work To Rid Society of Violence | <i>[THE KOREA HERALD 4 May]</i> | 29 |
| Parties Agree on Need for Antiviolence Bill | <i>[YONHAP]</i> | 29 |
| Editorial Looks at Tongui Situation | <i>[THE KOREA TIMES 4 May]</i> | 30 |
| Editorial Calls for End to Leniency for Radicals | <i>[THE KOREA HERALD 4 May]</i> | 30 |
| Opposition Parties on Defensive After Tongui | <i>[THE KOREA TIMES 4 May]</i> | 31 |
| Post-Tonghae Troubles Begin for RDP, Kim | <i>[THE KOREA TIMES 4 May]</i> | 32 |
| Survey Results Show Change in Party Rankings | <i>[CHOSON ILBO 3 May]</i> | 32 |
| * Status of Expansion Projects in Key Industries | <i>[NAEWOE TONGSIN No 628, 24 Feb]</i> | 33 |

SOUTHEAST ASIA**Burma**

| | | |
|--|------------------------|----|
| Commission Announces Address Changes for Parties | <i>[Rangoon Radio]</i> | 36 |
| Groups Said Preparing 'Provisional Government' | <i>[AFP]</i> | 36 |

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**Singapore**

| | | |
|--|--------------|----|
| Takeshita Departs After Talks With Lee | <i>[AFP]</i> | 37 |
| 'Insensitive' Religious Activists Warned | <i>[AFP]</i> | 37 |

Cambodia

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|----|
| Heng Samrin Attends Institute's First Graduation | <i>[SPK]</i> | 37 |
| Gives Commencement Speech | <i>[Phnom Penh Radio]</i> | 38 |
| Sihanouk Gives Speech at Bangkok Luncheon | <i>[Radio VONADK]</i> | 39 |
| Shevardnadze-Nguyen Co Thach Meet | <i>[Radio VONADK]</i> | 41 |

Laos

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|----|
| Diplomatic Relations Established With Peru | <i>[Vientiane Radio]</i> | 41 |
| French Socialist Party Delegation Arrives | | 41 |
| Met at Airport | <i>[Vientiane Radio]</i> | 41 |
| Meets With Party Delegation | <i>[Vientiane Radio]</i> | 41 |
| Meets With Sali Vongkhamsao | <i>[KPL]</i> | 42 |
| Second Trade Union Federation Congress Held | | 42 |
| Chairman Issues Appeal on May Day | <i>[Vientiane Radio]</i> | 42 |

Philippines

| | | |
|---|--|----|
| Maceda Favors Increased U.S. Forces in Region | <i>[Manila Radio]</i> | 42 |
| Guerrillas, Soldiers Clash Near U.S. Base | <i>[KYODO]</i> | 43 |
| Manglapus Welcomes Economic Cooperation Plan | <i>[Manila Radio]</i> | 43 |
| Manglapus Allays Fears Over 'Spies' | <i>[Quezon City Radio]</i> | 43 |
| Rice-for-Coconut Oil Deal Made With Vietnam | <i>[Baguio City Radio]</i> | 44 |
| Japan Assures of Cooperation in Aid Program | <i>[MANILA BULLETIN 28 Apr]</i> | 44 |
| Viewed as Cautious in Granting Aid | <i>[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 3 May]</i> | 44 |
| Aquino To Request Takeshita's Help | <i>[KYODO]</i> | 45 |
| Aquino To Convene Debt Council After 7 May | <i>[THE PHILIPPINE STAR 3 May]</i> | 45 |
| Workers Council Issues Labor Day Statement | <i>[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 1 May]</i> | 46 |
| Labor Groups Threaten Nationwide Strike | <i>[Manila Radio]</i> | 47 |
| Leaders To Discuss Details | <i>[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 4 May]</i> | 47 |
| Monsod Warns Against Staggered Wage Increases | <i>[PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 3 May]</i> | 48 |
| Cabinet Approves Rice Production Scheme | <i>[Quezon City Radio]</i> | 49 |
| Aquino Orders Probe Into Bulacan Killings | <i>[PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 3 May]</i> | 50 |
| Military Identifies Manila Sparrow Bases | <i>[THE MANILA TIMES 3 May]</i> | 50 |

Thailand

| | |
|--|----|
| Further on Visit by U.S. Vice President <i>[BANGKOK POST 4 May]</i> | 51 |
| Students Seek Meeting on Trade <i>[THE NATION 3 May]</i> | 53 |
| Quayle Departs Bangkok <i>[Bangkok TV]</i> | 54 |
| Praphat Limpaphan Interviewed on SRV Visit <i>[THE NATION 28 Apr]</i> | 54 |
| Clash With 'Foreign Troops' on Cambodian Border <i>[BANGKOK POST 4 May]</i> | 55 |
| Military Skeptical of SRV Withdrawal Pledge <i>[BANGKOK POST 28 Apr]</i> | 56 |
| Obstacles to Cambodian Peace Considered <i>[THAI RAT 2 May]</i> | 57 |
| Burmese Military Delegation Visit Reported | 57 |
| Begins 6-Day Official Visit <i>[THE NATION 29 Apr]</i> | 57 |
| Students Protest Visit <i>[BANGKOK POST 29 Apr]</i> | 58 |
| Results of Meeting Reported <i>[Bangkok TV]</i> | 58 |
| Burma Agrees to Liaison Offices <i>[BANGKOK POST 2 May]</i> | 58 |
| Student Demonstrations in PRC Supported <i>[BANGKOK POST 4 May]</i> | 59 |
| Prime Minister Addresses Workers Rally <i>[Bangkok Radio]</i> | 59 |
| Chatchai Reportedly Chose Only 20 Senators <i>[BANGKOK POST 28 Apr]</i> | 60 |
| Student Federation Criticizes Senate Appointees <i>[BANGKOK POST 28 Apr]</i> | 60 |
| More on Selection of New Parliament President <i>[BANGKOK POST 4 May]</i> | 61 |
| Editorial Assails House Speaker's Radio Comment <i>[BAN MUANG 30 Apr]</i> | 61 |

Vietnam

| | |
|---|----|
| Spokeswoman Notes Cambodia, China Talks <i>[Hanoi International]</i> | 62 |
| Nguyen Co Thach Interviewed in Bangkok <i>[BANGKOK POST 4 May]</i> | 62 |
| Commentary Hails Cambodian Assembly Decisions <i>[VNA]</i> | 64 |
| Cambodian Cultural Delegation Pays Working Visit <i>[VNA]</i> | 65 |
| Economic Department Delegation Visits Laos <i>[Hanoi Radio]</i> | 65 |
| Memo on Tourist Cooperation With Laos Signed <i>[Hanoi International]</i> | 66 |
| Symposium on China's 4 May Movement Held <i>[VNA]</i> | 66 |
| Nguyen Co Thach Pays Working Visit to India <i>[VNA]</i> | 66 |
| Nguyen Ngoc Ha Attends Asia-Pacific Conference <i>[VNA]</i> | 66 |
| Soviet Agriculture Commission Delegation Visits <i>[VNA]</i> | 67 |
| Doan Khue Speaks at Spratly Anniversary Ceremony <i>[Hanoi Radio]</i> | 67 |
| High-Level Banking Delegation Visits Australia <i>[VNA]</i> | 67 |
| Tran Xuan Bach Holds Talks With French <i>[VNA]</i> | 67 |
| NHAN DAN Marks Afghan Revolution <i>[Hanoi International]</i> | 68 |
| Party, State Delegation Visits Afghanistan <i>[VNA]</i> | 68 |
| Do Muoi Receives Afghan Friendship Delegation <i>[VNA]</i> | 68 |
| Cooperation With Afghan Organizations Promoted <i>[VNA]</i> | 69 |
| Nguyen Van Linh Sends Thanks to Castro <i>[Hanoi Radio]</i> | 69 |
| Delegate Speaks at Nonaligned Meeting at UN <i>[Hanoi Radio]</i> | 69 |
| Angolan Cooperation Commission Delegation Arrives | 69 |
| Attends Hanoi Meeting <i>[VNA]</i> | 69 |
| Meets With Vo Nguyen Giap <i>[VNA]</i> | 70 |
| Le Quang Dao Receives Indian Ambassador <i>[VNA]</i> | 70 |
| Le Quang Dao Receives French Ambassador <i>[VNA]</i> | 70 |
| Directive Issued on Army Returnees, Rear Policy <i>[Hanoi Radio]</i> | 70 |
| Ho Chi Minh's Army Building Directive Recalled <i>[VNA]</i> | 70 |
| INVESTIP Established To Attract Investors <i>[VNA]</i> | 71 |
| Management Renewal in Building Sector Urged <i>[Hanoi Radio]</i> | 72 |
| Winter-Spring Rice Crop Harvested in South <i>[VNA]</i> | 72 |
| Vo Nguyen Giap Attends Educational Seminar <i>[VNA]</i> | 73 |
| Vo Nguyen Giap Addresses Seminar on Information <i>[VNA]</i> | 73 |

AUSTRALASIA

| | |
|---|----|
| Kiribati, Nauru Agree To End Dispute <i>[Melbourne International]</i> | 74 |
|---|----|

Australia

 Protest Disrupts SRV Delegation Activities *[Melbourne International]* 74

New Caledonia

 FLNKS President Tjibaou Reportedly Killed *[Paris Radio]* 74

New Zealand

 Marshall Says Bush Administration 'Uncivilized' *[AFP]* 74
 Political Scene, ANZUS Issue Viewed *[AFP]* 75

Hun Sen, Sihanouk Conclude Talks in Jakarta

Report on Hun Sen-Sihanouk Meetings
BK0305155689 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT
3 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 3—The fourth round of talks between Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk took place in Jakarta, capital of the Republic of Indonesia, on May 2.

According to foreign reports, at a press conference held at Borobudur Hotel on the afternoon of the same day, Chairman Hun Sen said that his meeting with Prince Sihanouk had recorded much progress. The two sides discussed the amendments to the Constitution, the change to a new national flag, the return of Prince N. Sihanouk to Cambodia as head of state, the enlargement of the government and the setting up of an electoral committee. Prince N. Sihanouk approved of the change of the country's name and the national flag and many amendments to the Constitution which were adopted on April 30 at a special session of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. On the basis of what have been and will be discussed, Prince Sihanouk will consider his return to Cambodia after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

Both sides showed their concern over the Khmer Rouge question and will discuss this matter in their next meeting.

On the question of an international control over the terms of a solution, the two sides agreed on the need to hold an international conference to discuss and arrive at concrete decisions. The two sides agreed that the international control mechanism should consist of two socialist countries, two western countries and two non-aligned countries.

On the role of the United Nations, Chairman Hun Sen said that should the United Nations leave Cambodia's seat vacant and modify its past erroneous resolutions on Cambodia, it would have a role to play.

Chairman Hun Sen and Prince N. Sihanouk agreed that their fifth meeting will take place on July 24, 1989 and that the quadripartite meeting of Cambodia will be held on July 25, 1989, both in Paris.

Chairman Hun Sen said much progress had been made in his meeting with Prince N. Sihanouk this time.

Chairman Hun Sen further revealed that also on May 2 in Jakarta, after his meeting with Prince N. Sihanouk, he met with Son Sann but the meeting yielded no (no) result due to the unreasonable demands of Mr. Son Sann.

On the evening of May 2 General Benny Murdani, Indonesian minister of defence and security, offered a banquet in honour of Chairman Hun Sen.

Present on the occasion were Cambodian Minister Hor Nam Hong, Deputy Foreign Minister Dit Munti, and Vice-Minister Cham Prasit. The general political director of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry also attended.

Sihanouk Holds News Conference
BK0405011589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
4 May 89 pp 1-2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Jakarta—Top Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said yesterday he is ready to return to Cambodia if the Phnom Penh regime accepted his proposal for a multi-party administration even though the Khmer Rouge rejected it.

Sihanouk told a news conference that if the Khmer Rouge rejected such a deal, he was prepared to quit the presidency of the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), which is recognized by the United Nations, and return to Cambodia on his own.

Premier Hun Sen of Phnom Penh on Tuesday [2 May] invited Sihanouk to serve as head of state in a post-settlement, interim government in Cambodia.

Sihanouk said he met Hun Sen, whose country has been renamed the State of Cambodia, in his capacity as president of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] resistance group, a faction in the three-party coalition resistance, while Son Sann was talking to the Phnom Penh premier as CGDK premier.

The prince said the difference was that Son Sann's views reflected those of the Khmer Rouge, the strongest military force in the resistance coalition while he himself was more independent, flexible and sympathetic with the Phnom Penh regime, the prince said.

The Khmer Rouge did not participate in the series of peace talks which started Tuesday in this Indonesian capital. Many interpreted the absence as an isolation of the Khmer Rouge, which is blamed for the deaths of over a million Kampuchean during their reign of terror between 1975-78.

The prince also quoted Hun Sen as telling him that Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and the Thai army have assured the Phnom Penh premier that after the Vietnamese troops pullout in September, Thailand will stop aiding the Khmer Rouge.

"Chatchai would not allow the Khmer Rouge to do harm to our people and his government and army would not allow them to have activities on the Thai-Kampuchean border and would stop aiding and helping the Khmer Rouge," the prince told the press conference.

Calling Chatchai "a big God" and Hun Sen "a small God," the prince said the two leaders have concluded a deal on the future of the Khmer Rouge.

Sihanouk denied any knowledge of the arrangement between Bangkok and Phnom Penh.

Sihanouk also said that Hun Sen has urged him to join the Phnom Penh government because "Chatchai will be pleased to see Sihanouk joining with Hun Sen," the prince quoted Hun Sen as telling him at a discussion on Tuesday.

Hun Sen said that China, the main supporter of the Khmer Rouge, will eventually choose Thailand over the Khmer Rouge and approve of the prince's action, according to Sihanouk.

During a recent meeting in Beijing, Sihanouk revealed that US Rep Setphen Solarz urged his faction to form an anti-Khmer Rouge alliance with Phnom Penh.

The prince quoted Solarz as saying that he was working hard to get the Bush administration to extend lethal aid to his troops in order to fight against the Khmer Rouge, and not the Phnom Penh force.

"He (Solarz) wants me to use the US weapons to kill the Khmer Rouge, not Hun Sen," the prince said.

For the first time, the prince favourably talked about Hun Sen, calling his rival "not bad a son". [as published] "He is 50 percent bad and 50 percent good," the prince referred to the Phnom Penh premier.

Sihanouk also reiterated his proposal for Phnom Penh to modify the constitution and reshape the Cabinet in Phnom Penh along a democratic line.

The prince emphasized his readiness to return to Phnom Penh if its government accepted his lynchpin demands for further amendments of the constitution and formation of a four-party provisional government.

He said he would wait until October or November to see whether Phnom Penh amends its constitution to include the multi-party system, before deciding whether to return to Kampuchea. "If these requests are not fulfilled, I am not going home," he said.

Proposals by Indonesia and Thailand seeking a timetable for a ceasefire and verification of Vietnamese troops withdrawal should also be taken, the prince said.

Although Sihanouk said he has dropped his demand for "dismantling" the Phnom Penh government, it seems that the prince still stands firm on his call for a four-party provisional government led by himself to supervise the general election after the Vietnamese troops withdrawal.

Sihanouk rejected Hun Sen's version of a "Supreme Council of Leadership" with the former monarch as chairman and senior representatives from all rival Khmer factions as his deputies.

Sihanouk said he would persuade Hun Sen to concede to the principle of a four-party interim government. If his strongest coalition partner, the Khmer Rouge rejected it whereas all the others accepted it, then "I will resign as the president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and return to Phnom Penh as head of Cambodia."

Nonetheless, every effort must be spared to include the Khmer Rouge in the coalition government; otherwise the communist guerrillas can deliver damage to the government and its people, said Sihanouk.

He said the Khmer Rouge inside the jungle would be dangerous as their troops can attack at nighttime.

As leader of the Sihanoukist movement, Sihanouk said he was free to discuss with Hun Sen and probe for common grounds.

Accompanied by Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas at the press conference, Sihanouk was irked by an Indonesian press caricature depicting him as a leader without a country. He repeatedly said the fact that Indonesian government gave him a warm welcome should answer whether he has a country or not.

Sihanouk cautioned against excessive optimism on the outcomes of the Jakarta talks, saying it could evaporate when he stops in Bangkok.

He said his coalition partners would disagree with his new flexibility and accommodation with Hun Sen.

"In Jakarta, it is successful, but in Bangkok it can be a deadlock," he said.

Sihanouk is scheduled to return to Bangkok today where he will hold a new cabinet meeting of the three-party coalition in exile, meet with the new Chinese ambassador to Thailand and receive diplomatic credentials from ambassadors-designate representing China, Senegal and North Korea.

Sihanouk Asks for Japan's Cooperation
OW0305153189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1434 GMT
3 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 3 KYODO—Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk on Wednesday urged Japan and other Western countries to offer cooperation for a planned international conference on Kampuchea.

4 May 1989

Sihanouk, here for talks with Hun Sen, premier of the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government, has agreed with Hun Sen on the plan to hold the international forum in preparation for the establishment of a group to monitor the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

Sihanouk made the request when he met Japanese Ambassador to Indonesia Sumio Edamura along with envoys from the United States, Britain, and Australia.

In a press conference here, Sihanouk said he hopes Japan will participate in the international conference on Kampuchea. The international forum will be held alternately in Jakarta and Paris.

According to Sihanouk, he agreed with Hun Sen to form the planned peace-keeping team with a total of six countries—two each from the socialist, western and non-aligned blocs.

More on Son Sann Press Briefing

BK0405061489 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0509 GMT 4 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 4 (OANA-ANTARA)—Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) Son Sann, after his two meetings with his counterpart of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) Hun Sen in Jakarta Wednesday [3 May] concluded that Hun Sen was not interested in solving the internal aspects of the Kampuchean question.

"We noted that Hun Sen has not mentioned anymore the question of national reconciliation, he wanted the surrender of the two noncommunist Kampuchean parties (KPNLF and FUNCINPEC) [Khmer People's National Liberation Front and National United Front for an Independent, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] to his party, by excluding the Khmer Rouge, and he is preparing himself for the civil war after the eventual real or disguised Vietnamese troops withdrawal," Son Sann said.

Son Sann, who claimed he has been asked by Prince Sihanouk to represent the three parties of the CGDK, said he explained to Hun Sen the position of the three parties of the Cambodian national resistance (CNR) and has listened carefully in order to find a compromise for the political settlement of the Kampuchean question.

In his press statement, Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), went into detail on the position of the CGDK in the interim administering body and in the international control mechanism, the position of the Phnom Penh regime, and the points of agreement.

He said that if the Phnom Penh government is just considered as a political party and its so-called constitution just an internal institution of the party, there would not be any obstacle to a quadripartite coalition government.

Since the FUNCINPEC, the KPNLF and the DK [Democratic Kampuchea] party are also considered as political parties, they would be joined by the PRK party in forming a provisional government in order to prepare for the elections, Son Sann said.

"The Phnom Penh government is considered on the contrary as such, it should be suspended, as well as its constitution as the Khmer Rouge did when they wanted us, Prince Sihanouk party and the KPNLF, in the loose CGDK. [sentence as received]

He stressed that the noncommunist parties of the Cambodian national resistance can not accept the PRK constitution which is a communist constitution, created under foreign (Vietnamese) occupation.

Since no voting process, no constitution, no parliament is valid under foreign occupation, he pointed out. [sentence as received]

Son Sann further stated that the CGDK wants a real unity and no more fighting among Kampuchean, which would amount to a civil war. "This is the reason why we have proposed the creation of the quadripartite provisional coalition government of national union in charge of the preparation and organisation of free and general elections under effective international supervision," he said.

Hun Sen, he added, wanted to maintain his so-called government and to exclude the Khmer Rouge.

He said the CNR did not want to dismantle or dissolve anything. On the contrary, he added, "we want to gather and rally all the Kampuchean parties in a legal framework in order to prevent the recurrence of the recent past policies and practices, which mean for us the genocidal regime of the Khmer Rouge and also the invasion, aggression, and occupation of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese troops supported by the PRK."

With regard to the international control mechanism [ICM], he said Prince Sihanouk proposed that the international conference would decide on the nature and form of the ICM.

As a compromise solution, "we think that since everyone accepts the personality of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, or his representative, and Ali Alatas, chairman of JIM [Jakarta informal meeting], or his representative, the best thing is to let these two personalities to consult each other and come up with a formula for this ICM and the international conference.

Son Sann, like Prince Sihanouk, welcomed the change of the name of PRK to State of Kampuchea [as received], the change of the national flag and anthem, as well as the statement [as received] of Buddhism as the state's religion, the abolition of the capital punishment and the option for liberal economy.

4 May 1989

He said "We still regretted that Hun Sen tried to impose on us his so-called communist constitution and refused any compromise to give way for a real unity and peaceful settlement for all the Kampuchean people with the formation of a quadripartite coalition government of national union, arguing the fear of the Khmer Rouge."

By his refusal of an interim government of national union, he is preparing himself for a civil war and for the return of the Vietnamese intervention. The suffering of the Kampuchean people will have no end, he stressed.

Son Sann said Hun Sen's proposal for a supreme council which would be a four-party body and would deal with the preparation and organisation of the elections is unacceptable by Prince Sihanouk and the parties since Hun Sen did not elaborate whether his party would agree for the participation of all the three parties in his administration from the village level to the top for that purpose since his administration remains intact.

Hun Sen refused the participation of the Khmer Rouge army in any quadripartite formation but only their participation in the supreme council at the top level.

In summary, Hun Sen wanted the status quo with the presence of two governments in Kampuchea: "This is not sensible, a country can only have one government unless you want to divide it," he pointed out.

According to schedule, the meetings between Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk in Jakarta have ended. The rest would be only a press conference by JIM Chairman Ali Alatas on Thursday [4 May].

Alatas Comments on Cambodia Talks
*BK0405075989 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
 0700 GMT 4 May 89*

[Text] CGDK leader Prince Sihanouk and his wife, Princess Monique, left Jakarta this morning, ending their 4-day visit to Indonesia. Before he left, Prince Sihanouk bade farewell to President Suharto.

During a news conference at the Borobudur Hotel in Jakarta today, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas disclosed that President Suharto told the CGDK leader that he hoped the outcome of talks on the Cambodian issue could help lead to further progress. In that way, the process of resolving the Cambodian issue could further move forward.

Answering a question, Minister Ali Alatas said the process of resolving the Cambodian issue will continue to go on. In his capacity of chairman of the Jakarta informal meeting, JIM, he will present the outcome of the talks among the Cambodian factions in Jakarta to the other ASEAN member countries, who participated in the JIM talks.

On the international conference on Cambodia mentioned in the talks in Jakarta, Minister Ali Alatas said that Prince Sihanouk appeared to want it to be held in

Paris, while the Vietnamese-backed Cambodian leader preferred Jakarta. As for Indonesia, no matter where the conference is held, Indonesia will welcome it. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas reiterated that Indonesia is not competing with France over the venue for the international conference.

During the Jakarta talks, Prince Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen agreed to meet again in Paris on 24 July 1989. The meeting between the two Cambodian figures will be followed on the next day by the meeting of the four Cambodian factions—that is, the Sihanouk, Son Sann, Khmer Rouge, and Hun Sen factions.

Nguyen Co Thach Addresses Bangkok Seminar
*BK0105143389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
 1430 GMT 29 Apr 89*

[First part of speech by Nguyen Co Thach, SRV Council of Ministers vice chairman and foreign minister, delivered at the 28 April Bangkok seminar: "Indochina: Turning a War Zone Into a Trade Zone"]

[Text] Dear His Excellency Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: The SRV warmly welcomes the initiative in organizing the symposium under the meaningful topic: "Indochina: Turning a War Zone Into a Trade Zone." We very highly appraise the historic international initiative of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan which has opened up a new page in the international relations in Southeast Asia. The prime minister's speech has set forth the guiding orientations for our symposium.

Since 1988 Southeast Asia has been the center of a number of significant events. The region is now entering a new era of international relations. The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia is one of the important events. In 1988 when its military presence there had been cut by a half, Vietnam announced the withdrawal of 50,000 volunteer troops from that country. Earlier this year, the three Indochinese States declared that all remaining Vietnamese troops in Cambodia will be pulled out by the end of September 1989. The subsequent significant event was the Jakarta informal meeting [JIM] held in July 1988 among the Southeast Asian countries and the Cambodian parties, which put an end to the period of confrontation in Southeast Asia and ushered in a period of cooperation among countries of the region to settle their differences and disputes by peaceful means. The next significant event is the announcement in August 1988 by Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan of his policy of turning Indochina from war zone to trade zone as well as his policy of the Golden Peninsula development.

These are not merely isolated and accidental events. They constitute the natural trend of development of a historical, geopolitical process in Southeast Asia. During the last 4 decades, since the end of World War II, Southeast Asia has witnessed one after another fierce and protracted wars in the Indochinese Peninsula and the confrontation between

groups of countries in this region. This state of war and confrontation were caused by external powers opposed to the Indochinese peoples and worked against the interests of the Southeast Asian peoples.

Since 1971, with their declaration on the establishment of a zone of peace, the ASEAN countries have expressed their aspirations for peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. At their summit meeting in Bali in 1976, the ASEAN countries signed the treaty of friendship and cooperation. The foreign forces had, however, supported the Pol Pot clique in perpetuating the genocide in Cambodia and waging wars of aggression against all neighboring countries, resulting in the decade-long Cambodian crises.

At the end of 1978, in exercising its legitimate right of self-defense and in response to the appeal of the Cambodian people, Vietnamese volunteer troops were sent into that country. This was not the first time that the Vietnamese Army had entered Cambodia. The Vietnamese Army first joined the peoples of Laos and Cambodia in their struggle against the French colonialists. The second entry was made when the armed forces of the three countries were united in fighting the U.S. war. After both the French and the American wars, Vietnam did withdraw all its troops from Cambodia and respected Sihanouk's as well as the Pol Pot's regime. This is the third time Vietnam will have withdrawn its troops from that country and will respect the political system to be chosen by the Cambodian people through free general elections.

On the question of Cambodia there are three prevailing realities, namely the total Vietnamese troop withdrawal, the effective control over the entire territory of Cambodia by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the global demand for the eventual elimination of the Pol Pot genocidal regime. The JIM I and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal talks] have, since mid-1988, come to an agreement on a solution to the external aspect of the Cambodian issue and encouraged all Cambodian parties to settle by themselves the internal aspect of the issue.

Realities during the past 50 years, from the World War II to the American war in Indochina, from a decade-long confrontation to the present cooperation between the Southeast Asian countries in solving the Cambodian issue, all have evidently attested to the important role played by Thailand both in wars as well as in the maintenance of peace in Southeast Asia. Therefore the declaration by the Thai Government to turn Indochina from war zone to trade zone and its efforts to improve its relations with Laos and Vietnam as well as its welcome to Prime Minister Hun Sen's visit constitute events of major significance contributing to bringing about fundamental changes in the international relations in Southeast Asia.

At the same time changes in the region's international relations have been the results of urgent demands for peace and development of the countries of this region.

These changes are also due to the fact that these countries are facing with historical opportunities and challenges of development.

Meanwhile, an economic, scientific-technological competition of historical and global dimensions is taking place. The new stage of scientific-technological revolution started in the seventies will bring about achievements of decisive significance in different fields within the next decades. Asia and the Pacific has become the world's most dynamic center of economic development. Southeast Asian countries must make the best use of the historic opportunities while seriously coping with new challenges.

The scientific-technological revolution and economic competition have resulted in economic restructuring globally as well as in each individual country and in fundamental changes in the international labor division and the specialization of countries. This is really a great opportunity for those countries which intend to gain new comparative advantages in a restructuring world economy. The danger of a nuclear holocaust and the needs of the economic competition worldwide have transformed the state of confrontation during the cold war into a state of peaceful coexistence among countries. Since World War II, the world was divided into two opposing markets. Nowadays it is being turned into a unique market comprising of countries of different social systems.

Economic relations among countries are surpassing the narrow bounds of political and military alliances. Never before has mankind had such a huge market encompassing the entire planet.

The new stage of the scientific-technological revolution, the very profound changes in terms of the international labor division and specialization, and the integration of world markets all these three factors are closely inter-related and will create unprecedented opportunities for the developing countries to achieve industrialization within a relatively shorter period of time in comparison with that undergone by the developed countries and possibly by the newly industrialized economies during the 70's and 80's.

Dear His Excellency Mr Chairman, the scientific-technological revolution and the specialization of production can only maximize their impact if there exists an ever-integrating market.

A restricted market would only reduce the effectiveness of the scientific-technological revolution and the advantages of specialization. This underlines the paramount significance of the policy of turning Indochina from war zone to trade zone as well as the policy of building the Golden Peninsula, and of transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. Along with the trend to turn the world into a unique market there also exists the tendency to establish regional economic cooperations, such as EEC and the official relations between EEC and the CEMA.

In order to seize new opportunities and to cope with new challenges, the Southeast Asian countries are hard pressed to create a long-lasting and stable peace and at the same time to expand regional economic cooperation and integration. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia as well as Thailand have age-old culture, share one of the cradles of rice civilization. Our countries are located at the cross-roads of the two most ancient civilizations of mankind, those of India and China. We share the same influence of Buddhist philosophy, are closely linked one with another through the convenient transport ways of the Eastern Sea and the Mekong River which abound in resources. Our peoples are well known for their industriousness. Despite of sporadic periods of confrontation between Thailand and Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the four peoples have developed a long tradition of friendship and cooperation throughout almost their thousand-year-old history.

The Golden Peninsula, consisting of five countries with a total population of nearly 200 million, can create favorable conditions for the scientific and technological development at high levels and for the optimization of labor division and specialization. We are able to help and should cooperate with one another to develop our economies. A large market composed of 10 Southeast Asian countries with a population of 400 million, endowed with rich natural resources and a tropical sea constitutes a great potential. With mutual confidence, concerted efforts and coordination, we will be able to complement each other effectively and most beneficially.

The ever closer cooperation of the countries in the region plus the widening of the relations between each of the regional countries and other countries constitutes an indispensable factor for any country to seize the opportunities of development and for the region to become more dynamic and resilient.

The businessmen in Southeast Asia have been quite sensitive to such a need for cooperation. Over the past 10 years, overcoming political obstacles set up by confrontation in Southeast Asia and by the Cambodian issue, they have done a lot of business activities, thus promoting the settlement of the Cambodian issue and laying a firm foundation for the regional cooperation in the post-Cambodia period.

Conclusion of Speech

BK0205092389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 30 Apr 89

[Concluding part of speech by Nguyen Co Thach, SRV Council of Ministers vice chairman and foreign minister, at 28 April Bangkok seminar: "Indochina: Turning a War Zone Into a Trade Zone"]

[Text] Your Excellency Mr Chairman: The Vietnamese people were dominated by foreign powers for centuries and during the past 50 years, four consecutive wars of foreign aggression wrought havoc in our country. As the

Vietnamese people made great sacrifices to regain and maintain their independence other nations were able to enjoy peace and stability in achieving development. Therefore, more than anyone else, the Vietnamese people need peace and stability for development. It can be said that Vietnam's national priorities are independence, peace, and development. Over the past 2 years, from 1987-88, Vietnam has demobilized half a million members of its Army, and will continue to do so. Vietnam is also firmly set to improve its relations with other countries, first and foremost with the countries in this region. In the interest of regional cooperation, Vietnam is willing to join the ASEAN, and to adhere to the 1976 Bali Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Domestically, Vietnam has, over the past 2 years, carried out an all-round policy of renovation aimed at creating favorable conditions for development.

Economically, the core of the renovation policy is to develop a market economy with a macro-level planning. Today every economic sector enjoys equally favorable conditions for development, and all the people's potentials are being mobilized. The investment and production structures have been renovated, with priority given to three programs, namely the production of grain and foodstuffs, the production of consumer goods and export-oriented production. At the same time, necessary industries, including those dealing with energy and serving the infrastructures, will be developed to support the above-mentioned three programs.

The old management mechanism based on bureaucratic centralism and subsidies is being abolished and replaced by a management mechanism of market economy with macro-level planning based on economic leverages such as fiscal and monetary policies. All production and business enterprises are now fully accountable for their activities, encouraged to make the best use of their labor forces' creativity, to expand the specialization of production and cooperation among themselves, and to link their production with both domestic and foreign markets.

Fully aware of the significance of the international division of labor and the interdependence of the world economy, Vietnam will do its best to expand its external economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefits, irrespective of socio-political systems. Vietnam has attached great importance to the cooperation with countries in the Asia and Pacific region, particularly with those in Southeast Asia.

In implementing this policy, the SRV National Assembly adopted the foreign investment law at the end of 1987. It is considered as one of the investment laws that provide most favorable conditions for foreign investors. Under this law, all enterprises founded with foreign investments are secured against nationalization. Investments can be made in various forms. There is no ceiling on the capital to be invested. Foreign investors can own 100 percent of the capital invested. Income and remittance

taxes are among the lowest. Foreign investors are entitled to directly run their enterprises. Supplements to the foreign investment law such as the decree of the Council of Ministers regulating in detail the implementation of the investment law, regulations on the transfer of technology, on entry and exit visas, on movement and residence, on communications and customs have been gradually enacted in accordance with the spirit of creating favorable conditions for investors. Vietnam's investment priorities are given to agro-forest-marine production and processing, exploitation and processing of natural resources, including oil and gas, sectors requiring high technologies as well as labor-intensive industries, and service sectors including banking and tourism.

Within a little more than a year since the investment law was promulgated, more than 1,500 foreign delegations, totalling 3,600 people, have come to Vietnam on fact-finding and contract-signing missions. The Vietnamese state has granted more than 50 licences of investments totalling nearly U.S.\$500 million, among them a number of large-scale contracts on oil and gas exploration and exploitation.

Vietnam is endowed with a rich variety of natural resources such as oil and gas, coal, mineral ores, particularly bauxite, iron ores, apatite, rare soils, different kinds of agricultural, forest, and marine products. But the most precious resource is the human one. Half of its over 60-million population form the labor force, including 350,000 graduates and post-graduates, 4,000 doctors and associate doctors, 700,000 intermediate-level technicians, and 1.7 million skilled workers.

The Vietnamese people are well known for their craftsmanship and diligence while their education level is relatively high. Due to the historical and socioeconomic conditions, at present the labor wage, cost of living, and the price of land and local materials in Vietnam are relatively cheaper than in other countries. Labor wage is 50-60 times less than that in the developed industrial countries, or even 40-80 times less, depending on which kind of labor. Compared with countries in the region, the average difference is 5-10 times. With these factors and with cooperation with foreign countries, Vietnam is capable of producing high quality products at low production costs. Vietnam is a member of CEMA and the Nonaligned Movement and is a Southeast Asian country. With the new trend of cooperation and new international division of labor, it is absolutely possible to think of implementing the multisided cooperation system, taking into consideration Vietnam's cheap labor with high quality, available capital and industrial technology of developed industrial countries, and the international market, especially markets of the socialist countries. In other words, through economic cooperation with Vietnam, one can carry out multisided and multifaceted cooperation with the East, West, North-South and South-South. In this position, Vietnam's export value is remarkably abundant, and investment can be fully exploited to expand market for commodities. Foreign

investors' concerns have gradually been eliminated. With the commodity-producing economy, Vietnam has abolished a system in which the state arbitrarily fixed prices, and set exchange rates and has moved to implement the one-price, one-exchange rate mechanism of free exchange regulated by the law of supply and demand.

The rate of inflation has gradually been reduced. From the end of 1985 to mid-1988, the monthly inflation rate was double digits, but from then the rate has been reduced to single digit.

At present, Vietnam is coordinating with the IMF to work out medium- and short-term restructuring plans to improve the economic situation. In this framework, three IMF specialist teams will go to Vietnam in April and May this year for preparation of structural adjustment facilities programs, thereby creating prospects for resolving immediate difficulties.

The source of energy is also increasingly abundant. When the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant, the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant, and the Tri An Hydroelectric Power Plant are put into operation, the electric power output will be increased to 5.2 billion kwh per year in the early nineties. According to a preliminary calculation by technical economists, with the capability of Vietnam's industrial development, the electric power output will exceed demand as from 1990. With agreements on oil and natural gas signed up to the end of 1988, production output in early 1995 will be 10 million tonnes and 30 million tonnes in the year 2000.

Regarding infrastructure, through cooperation with many countries, in early 1990, a modern communication network will be completed linking Vietnamese provinces with foreign nations. Communication by railway, road, and air route will be gradually improved with the participation of foreign countries. With its coast more than 3,000 km long, Vietnam has favorable conditions for expanding sea transportation domestically and with foreign countries. As a result, favorable conditions are being created for investors from foreign countries.

All foreign investors, no matter where they come from, are welcome and treated favorably. Thai businessmen will enjoy more favorable conditions in cooperating with Vietnam for the interest of bilateral development and for peace and security in the region.

Between 1980 and 1987, foreign countries were of the opinion that the Vietnamese economy was collapsing and was irretrievable. In December 1986, we set forth the policy of renovation. After nearly 2 years of searching and groping, we have obtained very important initial results. Lessons learned over the past 2 years have shown us that Vietnam's potentials are considerable, but the management mechanism based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies has undermined our productive forces. In fact, only in 1988 did we apply a number of

measures to shift to the management mechanism based on the commodity economy, especially the contract policy in agriculture, the financial autonomy of enterprises, the policy of encouraging the development of the private and individual economic sectors, and the policy of free exchanges of commodities at the free market prices. These policies have unleashed the productive forces and allowed them to develop and have helped to gradually reduce inflation.

For the past 10 years our grain production has increased very slowly while our population has recorded an average growth rate of more than 2 percent. Our volume of grain production has been hovering around 300 kg per capita. Under the old management system, we suffered grain shortages each and every year and had to import 1 half million metric tons annually. In 1989, thanks to the new mechanism, we have experienced no grain shortages, and the prices of grain in the lean preharvest periods have remained stable. What is more, we have even got enough grain for export. The greatest lesson we have learned is that, under a management system based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, production will not develop and sufficient output will turn into shortages. On the contrary, the mechanism of economic management in commodity production with macroeconomic planning will help develop production and create surplus even when the amounts of products do not increase.

The key issue is to change the price system, an objective that some countries which have carried reforms for scores of years now have not yet been able to attain. Vietnam is merely in the initial stage of its economic reform drive and still has many difficulties to overcome. However, in the light of the achievements recorded in

the past 6 months, we are firmly convinced that our economy will be stabilized and developed within the next 2 or 3 years.

In a word, the decades of political confrontation are now a thing of the past. Today, ours is a world of reduced tension and the era of cooperation and peace has begun. We also realize we are living in a period when nations need mutual assistance. We need our neighbors and our neighbors need us. Therefore, we can say that time has come for concerted efforts in establishing some sort of framework that would allow all of us to undertake some kind of exchange of ideas between ourselves, to enter into a dialogue in economic cooperation that would promote better mutual understanding, friendship, and prosperity. A consultative body could be established between our countries, officially or just among private parties, to operate regularly or on an ad hoc basis. I would like to propose that Thailand, the host of this symposium, act as coordinator of our concerted efforts in regional cooperation in the period ahead. It is important that the secretariat of this body should be established and undertake a series of research efforts in various areas such as banking, trade, payments, and customs. It is hoped that agreements, either bilateral or on a multinational basis, will be reached in a not too distant future.

Our dream is grandiose indeed, and our spirit is equally high, making us all feel enthusiastic. The eyes of the world are focusing on us in the hope that some sort of an effective framework of regional cooperation would be found to pave the way for us to participate in the common efforts of the world in promoting peace and prosperity.

An opportunity is presenting itself. Let us seize this historic opportunity to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, cooperation, and development.

4 May 1989

Japan**Mitsuzuka Pledges To Boost U.S. Imports**
*OW0305183489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1548 GMT
3 May 89*

[Text] Washington, May 3 (KYODO)—Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka pledged here Wednesday to help boost Japanese imports to correct the nation's trade surplus with the United States.

Ending two days of trade talks with U.S. Government leaders, Mitsuzuka said at a news conference that Japan is prepared to settle three "symbolic" disputes with the U.S. over telecommunications, semiconductors and supercomputers. Specifically, he said the Japanese Government will urge Japanese supercomputer firms to stop offering excessive "academic discounts" to national universities.

Leading U.S. computer makers have complained that such academic discounts are putting them in a disadvantageous position.

During the press conference, Mitsuzuka also related complaints from U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher and others that Japan is not giving U.S. telecommunications firms a fair chance to compete in the Japanese market. But he declined to speculate on whether Japan would be designated as a "priority country" and face possible American retaliation under the omnibus trade law enacted last year.

Mitsuzuka will visit Canada following an overnight stopover in New York.

Officials React to U.S. 'Retaliation' Plans
*OW0405050989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0444 GMT
4 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 4 KYODO—U.S. retaliation against Japan for allegedly dishonoring fair trade of telecommunications equipment would hurt both countries, Japanese government and industry sources said Thursday.

"U.S. punitive measures would have an adverse effect on bilateral relationships," an official at the Foreign Ministry said. Such retaliation would only encourage U.S. protectionism and might trigger a trade war between Japan and the U.S., he said.

The official, who asked anonymity, also said America's listing of cosmetics, film, and other products as being unfairly traded conveys the impression that Japan's overall trade with the U.S. is unfair.

Minoru Shioya, a senior official at the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry, said Japan will file a complaint with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

(GATT) against the U.S. for violating international trade regulations and endangering the free trade system if punitive duties are imposed on some Japanese products.

In Ottawa, Canada, Japan's visiting International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka said there is a chance for the U.S. to rescind the implementation of penalties. At a meeting with U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills earlier this month, Mitsuzuka pledged to work out "effective steps" within 1 month, to open the Japanese telecom market.

Katsuhige Mita, president of Hitachi Ltd., a Japanese electronic giant, said he hoped "extensive negotiations" by both countries' officials would diffuse mounting trade tensions.

"The U.S. retaliatory move would not benefit both Japan and the U.S.," said Mita who is also head of the Communications Industry Association of Japan.

Meanwhile, Kazuteru Wada, managing executive at Shiseido Co., a leading cosmetics maker in Japan, said he cannot imagine that shipments of Japanese cosmetics to the U.S. harm U.S. makers, because the volume is so small.

Agriculture Minister Meets U.S. Counterpart
*OW0405043789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0158 GMT
3 May 89*

[Text] Washington, May 3 KYODO—Japan called on the United States Wednesday to start importing high quality Japanese beef earlier than September but America's top agriculture official declined the request.

Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Hata said he made the request during talks with U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter. Hata said at a news conference Yeutter indicated the U.S. would start importing Japanese beef in September, as originally scheduled.

Japan agreed last year to start liberalizing imports of foreign beef and citrus fruits.

Hata also said he and Yeutter confirmed during a 30-minute meeting that Japan's rice import curbs will be discussed under multilateral farm trade liberalization talks.

A U.S. Government report, released last Friday, cited Japan's near-total ban on rice imports as one of Japan's major trade barriers.

Hata declined to comment on the possibility that the U.S. may cite Japanese rice policy as a target for a "super 301" investigation under the new trade law.

In talks with Yeutter, U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills and senior State Department officials, Hata denounced U.S. legislation to curb log exports to Japan and criticized a "somewhat emotional" outcry here over whaling. Instead, Japan proposed more "rational" discussions on the whaling issue, Hata said.

Report on Responsibility for Regional Prosperity
OW0405085489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT
4 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 4 KYODO—With the center of the world economy shifting from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the time has come for Japan to decide what role it should play, the Economic Planning Agency said in a report released on Thursday.

The Asia-Pacific region has seen its economy rapidly growing since the decade began. Besides Japan's miraculous success, newly industrializing economies (NIES) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have increased their economic strength during the past 10 years, the report said.

The region's development is also reflected in expanding trans-Pacific trade. The amount of trade between the United States and the Western Pacific countries reached 222 billion dollars in 1987, while trans-Atlantic trade amounted to only 144 billion dollars, it said.

Despite the region's swift growth, however, the report said Asia-Pacific nations face various problems which might undermine their potential, and they must solve them before the era of the pacific comes.

Besides diversified cultures, religious and political and economic systems, there are great gaps in their economic levels which cause huge economic imbalances, according to the report. Trade frictions between the U.S. and Japan and the NIES, for example, might force the U.S. to take protectionist measures, which would be a blow to export-oriented countries.

Now that the Asia-Pacific nations have such economic importance in the world, their imbalanced development would affect the international economic system. Not only for themselves but for the whole world, they must do their best to achieve common prosperity, the report said.

It is, therefore, necessary to set up a forum where Pacific Rim countries can discuss common problems and change their views on international coordination, the report suggests.

Japan, as a leading developed country in the region, should contribute to stable economic growth of the Asia-Pacific region, which, in the long run, will lead to the improved welfare of the world, it said.

Japan can correct its international trade imbalances by increasing its imports and liberalizing its domestic market, the report said. It also can help less developed countries promote their development by providing financial, technological and personnel aid to them.

The report also urged Japan to contribute to mutual understanding by expanding its cultural and social exchanges along with economic intercourses.

Guidelines To Prevent Influx of Illegal Workers
OW0305210989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT
3 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 3 KYODO—The Construction Ministry said Wednesday it has toughened standards on foreign trainees in the construction industry to prevent an influx of illegal workers, especially those from Southeast Asia. Japanese construction companies accept some 1,000 trainees annually from China, South Korea, the Philippines and other countries to promote transfer of technology to these nations, the ministry said. The number of such foreign trainees has been increasing each year, according to the ministry. But many of those workers are illegally assigned to construction sites to cover up serious shortages of workers in the industry, it said.

The new guidelines limit qualifications for trainees to officials sent by governments, public organizations, and government-to-government friendship pacts, as well as employees at local branch offices of Japanese businesses abroad.

Each construction company will be guided to limit the number of foreign trainees to around 5 percent of their total workforce, or a maximum of about 30. To receive trainees from abroad, construction firms will have to keep good and stable business, have training and boarding facilities and offer related insurance systems. The training period is limited to a maximum 18 months, and the allowance to be paid to each trainee to around 60,000 yen a month.

North Korea

U.S. Helicopters Accused of 'Inciting War Fever'
SK0405052489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT
4 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists, bent on arms buildup, have decided to supply 30 odd new-type large transport helicopters to the U.S. Army occupying South Korea by the end of this year, according to the South Korean newspaper CHUN GANG ILBO.

The U.S. imperialists held a "take-over ceremony" for 12 "CH-47D" large helicopters at the 501 Flying Corps of the U.S. Army occupying South Korea on April 28, inciting war fever.

This move shows that the U.S. imperialists are continuously pursuing confrontation and war, not giving up their wild ambition for aggression on the northern half of Korea.

Our people and the peaceloving people of the world are watching the U.S. imperialists' reckless arms buildup with heightened vigilance.

'Beastly Act' by U.S.'Brute' Denounced

SK0405053689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT
4 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA)—A U.S. imperialist brute named McRad (transcribed from Korean) took an eight year old girl who was playing with her friends at a park in Chisan-tong, Songtan, Kyonggi Province, to a hill by a motorcycle on April 30 and raped her.

Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON stresses that such beastly act is beyond human imagination which can be committed only by U.S. imperialist brutes.

The author of the commentary says:

The barbarities of the U.S. imperialist villains occupying South Korea did not start yesterday or today.

The nearly half a century long history of their occupation of South Korea is recorded with murder, plunder, robbery, rape, assault, etc. against the people.

Not a day passes in South Korea without murder and plunder by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops. They strangle women after gang rape, hang people with electric wire, shoot passing people dead, stab taxi drivers with daggers and rob them of money.

No one knows how many South Koreans the U.S. imperialists killed as guinea pigs in experiments of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

These never-ceasing bestial atrocities are products of contempt of other nations and the policy of racial discrimination and misanthropy of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to whom South Korean people's lives are not worth one fly.

The U.S. imperialists can commit such vices almost every day in South Korea, acting the master, because the No Tae-u group zealously patronizes and defends them, its master.

South Accused of Infiltrating Ship Into Waters

SK0405053589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0500 GMT 4 May 89

[Text] The South Korean puppets committed a grave military provocation by infiltrating a combat ship deep into the territorial waters of the West Sea of our country.

At around 0833 today, the South Korean puppets perpetrated a grave military provocation by infiltrating a combat ship deep into territorial waters of Cape Changsan in the West Sea of our country.

As the naval patrol boats of the Korean People's Army advanced to the location on orders for mobilization, the rascals hurriedly fled to the South. Such a military provocation by the South Korean puppets is a premeditated military provocation maneuver designed to divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people, youth, and students who have unanimously risen in the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification and to work out an excuse for the fascist repression of them.

The South Korean puppets should correctly realize what consequences will be brought about by their military provocation committed while pursuing confrontation and war by infiltrating a combat ship into the territorial waters of our country in broad daylight. They should act with discretion.

Talks Among North, South Organizations Proposed

SK0405111889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT
4 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA)—We politely propose to hold talks of delegates of six organisations to be participated in by the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, the Korean Students Committee and the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea from the North side and by the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop), the National Council of Representatives of Youth Organisations and the Committee for the Promotion of Exchange Between Students in the North and the South from the South side.

This was stated by the above-said North side's organisations in a letter to the South side's organisations.

The letter made open to the public on May 4 says:

The question of participation of South Korean youth and students who love peace and are eager for reunification in the Pyongyang festival must be realized without fail and to this end, there should be a meeting of North-South youth and students at an early date.

Talks of delegates of six organisations from the North and the South should discuss and resolve the question of South Korean youth and students' participation in the Pyongyang festival. The talks may be held in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on May 20 and they be attended by 3-5 delegates from each organisation.

We consider it advisable to invite several renowned democratic figures in the North and the South who are interested in the Pyongyang festival to attend the talks in the capacity of advisors.

If the talks are held as proposed by us it would be possible to successfully resolve the question of South Korean youth and students' participation in the Pyongyang festival through a full discussion and consult and solve, at the same time, concrete matters regarding the organization of political, cultural, sports and other special functions between youth and students of the North and South during the festival proposed by Chondaehyop.

We believe that your organisations will show an affirmative response to this new proposal of ours.

List of North Delegates to Organizations Talks
SK0405111389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT
4 May 89

[“Composition of delegations of Korean Preparatory Committee for 13th WFYS, the LSWYK Central Committee and Korean Students Committee to participate in talks of delegates of six organisations from North and South and list of people of different strata published”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA)—The Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students (WFYS), the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (LSWYK) and the Korean Students Committee proposed to hold talks of delegates of six organisations from the North and the South in Panmunjom on May 20 and published the composition of delegations of the North side and the list of people of different strata to participate in them.

Follow the composition of the North side's delegations and the list of people of different strata:

The delegation of the Korean preparatory committee for the 13th WFYS

Head: Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS

Delegates: Ho Chang-cho, vice-director of the secretariat of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS

Kim Kwang-rok, section chief of the Secretariat of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS

Hwang Yong-kun, chief of the Culture and Art Section of the Secretariat of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS

The delegation of the LSWYK Central Committee

Head: Kim Mun-hyon, head of the organisational department of the LSWYK Central Committee

| | | |
|------------|---|--|
| Delegates: | Chong To-il, Yu Chol-nam, Yi Chun-pom, Sim Hye-ok, | chief instructor of the Organisational Department of the LSWYK Central Committee instructor of the Propaganda Department of the LSWYK Central Committee instructor of the International Department of the LSWYK Central Committee instructor of the Working Youth Department of the LSWYK Central Committee |
|------------|---|--|

The delegation of the Korean Students Committee

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| Head: | Yi Chan, | vice-chairman of the Korean Students Committee |
| Delegates: | Choe Chong-chol, Kim Kwang-yun, Yun Kwang-tae, Kang Chi-yong, | member of the Korean Students Committee member of the Korean Students Committee member of the Korean Students Committee member of the Korean Students Committee |

The list of people of different strata

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| 1. Yo Yon-ku, | Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland |
| 2. Pyon Yong-ip, | chairman of the Education Commission |
| 3. Pak Kwan-o, | president of Kim Il-song University |
| 4. Choe Kum-sun, | rector of Kim Hyong-chik University of Education |
| 5. Kim Kyong-wan, | president of Kim Chaek University of Technology |
| 6. Pastor Ko Ki-chun, | advisor to the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation |
| 7. Academician, Dr. and Prof. Kim Sok-hyong, | advisor to the History Institute of the Academy of Social Science |
| 8. Prof. and Dr. Chon Yong-sik, | head of a chair of the Political Economy of Kim Il-song University |
| 9. An Kwang-chop, | professor and doctor of the Reunification Affairs Institute |
| 10. Kim Se-yong, | people's actor of the Korean Film Studio |

CPRF, DFRF Statement on Mun Probe

SK0405102989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT
4 May 89

[“Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and C.C., Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Issue Joint statement Denouncing Persecution of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan.”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA)—The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the

Reunification of the Fatherland on May 4 issued a joint statement denouncing the malicious persecution of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan by the South Korean puppet clique after his visit to the northern half of the country.

The statement says:

The South Korean puppet Security Planning Board made public "Results of Investigation" into Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion, in which it alleges that their visit to Pyongyang was, "by nature", an offspring of "clandestine and organized underground intrigues" of the North and "a part of the stratagem to create a favorable condition for the communisation strategy by harassing the South Korean society from within," being a "political operation" brought to realisation by a North's "spy".

To support this groundless "conclusion," they branded Chong Kyong-mo and Yu Won-ho who accompanied Rev. Mun Ik-hwan as a "political operative" and "liaison operative," alleging that Rev. Mun was led to make a Pyongyang trip by their "operation."

Moreover, by invoking the "National Security Law" against Rev. Mun and his companion, they imposed upon them the charges of "escape and infiltration," "communication and meeting," "encouragement, praising and sympathizing", upon the eldest son of Rev. Mun the charge of "preliminary plot for escape," upon his younger brother Mun Tong-hwan, chief deputy president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], the charge of "providing conveniences", upon Yi Yong-hui, professor of Hanyang University, the charges of "preliminary plot for escape" and "praising and encouragement" and upon writer Hwang Sok-yong the charge of "directive and escape."

The "results of investigation" published by the "Security Planning Board" are a document of vicious anti-communist intrigue to make a political use of the Pyongyang trip of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan by deliberately changing its nature into a sort of "spying case."

And it is a document of base political swindle arbitrarily faked up in all haste, without any legal evidence or scientific ground, by those who tremble in face of the trend of the situation toward reunification.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [PRF] and the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] sternly denounce in the name of the entire nation the anti-reunification and anti-national acts of the South Korean authorities in incriminating the Pyongyang trip of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion and making it a pretext for fostering North-South confrontation, stifling the sentiments for reunification of the South Korean people and suppressing the patriotic democratic forces.

The "results of investigation" published by the puppet Security Planning Board is an unsuccessful work which can win nobody's sympathy or convince no one.

The South Korean puppets allege that the visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan to Pyongyang was realised by "operation" of Chong Kyong-mo, a Korean in Japan, through Yu Won-ho on the "secret instructions" of the North.

The formula of North-Chong Kyong-mo-Yu Won-ho-Mun Ik-hwan is a false scenario of "Security Planning Board" style completely reversing fact.

The Pyongyang trip of Rev. Mun does not trace its origin to our "political operation," but had been planned and prepared from September last year and was realised by his own creed and will for reunification.

The "Security Planning Board" itself admitted this in the "results of investigation" by making public the fact that Rev. Mun Ik-hwan sent a letter to Chong Kyong-mo, saying "I have long since been intending to make a trip to Pyongyang, go to Pyongyang first and sound out its possibility".

As for the "instructions from the North", we officially invited Rev. Mun to come to Pyongyang with other leadership-level people of South Korea to discuss the reunification question early this year, entirely apart from the promotion of the plan to visit Pyongyang by Rev. Mun himself, and openly sent the invitation letter to him through the South Korean authorities.

In the "results of investigation", the South Korean authorities claim that Chong Kyong-mo proposed us to include Rev. Mun Ik-hwan among those invited to the political consultative meeting of leadership-level people in the North and the South. But this is also a nonsense which does not stand to reason.

We invited Rev. Mun to participate in the political consultative meeting already on January 1. But how could Chong Kyong-mo who made his first visit to Pyongyang on January 17 propose it. Granting that we invited Rev. Mun at the proposal of Chong, as the "Security Planning Board" claims, how can the allegation about "instructions from the North" be regarded logical?

Fact proves irrefutably that the tricky formula of North-Chong Kyong-mo-Yu Won-ho-Mun Ik-hwan drawn up by the "Security Planning Board" is a reversed one and, on the contrary, Rev. Mun's trip to Pyongyang was realized according to the order of Mun Ik-hwan-Yu Won-ho-Chong Kyong-mo-the North.

If Chong Kyong-mo who helped Rev. Mun Ik-hwan visit Pyongyang is a "political operative" of the North and Yu Won-ho is a "liaison operative," a Japan-resident compatriot Son Tal-won who advised, mediated and cooperated in the Pyongyang visit of Chong Chu-yong, honorary president of "Hyundai Group", and others involved in it must have been "political operatives" or "liaison operatives."

As for the relations between us and Chong Kyong-mo and Yu Won-ho, we gained acquaintance with Chong Kyong-mo when he came to Pyongyang in January this year at the request of Rev. Mun, and with Yu Won-ho when he visited Pyongyang in company with Rev. Mun.

We cannot but ask when they became our operatives and what spying activities they did.

The "results of investigation" of the "security planning board" itself fail to produce any ground to charge Chong Kyong-mo and Yu Won-ho with "spying". To brand them as "spies", they used the phraseology of "instructions" and "report", but they only had correspondence to exchange views and talked about the general situation of South Korea, which had nothing to do with us, how can such high-sounding words as "instruction" or "report" be attached to this.

The South Korean authorities first defined the nature of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang as violation of the "existing law" but, changing this charge, they now present it as a problem of spying act by nature motivated by the "political operation of the North". This is a grave political plot to justify the allout anti-communist confrontation and fascistisation move by expanding it to the North-South relations. This is an outspoken challenge to us and a downright threat to the patriotic democratic forces in South Korea.

As we stated time and again, it is also an indiscreet folly of the fascist dictators without any justification to scheme to punish Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion who visited Pyongyang and those involved in it by invoking the "National Security Law."

It is clear to anyone that there is no ground to maintain "the National Security Law" which defines the North as "an anti-state organisation" and the people of the northern half of the country as "the members of the anti-state organisation" at a time when the sentiments for national unity and reunification have grown stronger than ever before in the North and the South. The South Korean person in power himself declared that he would promote the free "travel" and "exchange" between the North and the South, talking about "national community" and "relations of companions."

Moreover, to charge Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion and those related to them with "escape and infiltration," "communication and meeting," and "encouragement, praising and sympathizing" is an unlawful and illegal act.

He left South Korea in public after informing such presidents of opposition parties as Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, opposition figures in Seoul prior to his visit to Pyongyang, and in Japan he made it plain that he was going to Pyongyang, when he was interviewed by a reporter of HANGYORE SINMUN in Japan and informed the puppet ambassador to Japan of it through a letter. After he came to Pyongyang, he conducted all his activities in public, and went back. It is quite unreasonable to charge Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion with "escape and infiltration."

They say Rev. Mun is blamable for not having the "permission" of the authorities. The South Korean authorities who suppress and arrest all those who seek to meet and have dialogue with us at the point of bayonet have no face or qualification at all to talk about "permission."

We should understand why Rev. Mun Ik-hwan did not tell his plan to visit Pyongyang to the authorities but informed them of it later through a letter while telling it to all people around him including opposition party figures and dissidents.

If the problem is to be dealt with correctly, the South Korean authorities should frankly confess to the fact that they connived at his Pyongyang visit, knowing it in advance, before calling Rev. mun to task over the problem of "permission".

Publishing the "results of investigation", the first deputy director of the "Security Planning Board", answering the question of a reporter if the "Security Planning Board" had been utterly in the dark about the Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, said that he was not in a position to tell in view of his duty. This meant that they knew about it beforehand.

The charge of "meeting and communication" imposed by the South Korean authorities upon Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion is utterly unjustifiable either.

All the dialogues between the North and the South so far have been arranged and held through meetings and communications.

But no one of South Korea involved in the dialogue between the North and the South faced a legal action on the charge of the violation of the article of "meeting and communication" of the "National Security Law."

In the course of dialogue no small number of South Korean authorities including the officials of the "Security Planning Board" handed over chits of notes to our side in secrecy and had individual contacts with it. But on no occasion that offered any problem.

But only Rev. Mun Ik-hwan who had talks with us in public after receiving our official letter and his companion are to be punished on the "charge of meeting and communication" under the "National Security Law". What legal ground is it based on and what equity and fairness of the law one sees?

Still more unfounded is the charge of "encouragement, praising and sympathizing" imposed upon Rev. Mun Ik-hwan.

Dialogue is held to understand each other, seek points of agreement and take a common step.

It is natural for one side to sympathize with, subscribe to and praise the other side's positive opinion, in this course, and without this, it is impossible to expect any fruition in the dialogue.

This has been substantially proved by the whole course of the North-South dialogues in the 70s and 80s.

In May 1972, when the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song received Yi Hu-rak who came from South Korea and laid down the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as the principles for national reunification, Yi Hu-rak said: "If we work, regarding the three principles advanced by you Mr. Premier as the biggest mainstay for reunification, reunification will be promoted, I think. I firmly pledge myself before you Premier to work with the three principles of reunification as the mainstay for our reunification".

To cite the latest example, when our side proposed to choose the song "Arirang" as the song of the single team at the recent North-South sports talks, delegates of the South side unanimously agreed to it. There are quite many instances of mutual agreement, sympathy and appreciation in the course of North-South dialogues.

But never have the above-said matters become objects of the invocation of the "National Security Law".

From this fact alone, it is clear that Rev. Mun's agreement on a series of issues related to reunification during his visit to Pyongyang cannot be a crime.

Moreover, it is quite contrary to facts that the "Security Planning Board" in its "Results of Investigation" asserted Rev. Mun simply followed our side's proposal.

At the talks with our side Rev. Mun fully expressed his opinion on reunification and the joint statement agreed upon by the sides fully reflects his proposals including the problem of realising confederation step by step, exchange and humanitarian issues, etc.

This proves that he did not simply follow us but, on the contrary, we subscribed to his opinion.

Such being the case, the South Korean authorities are making a far-fetched assertion that Rev. Mun Ik-hwan "totally negated the unification policy of the Republic of Korea by stating that reunification might be realised at a time or step by step by the way of confederation".

The world people know that the "Sixth Republic" of No Tae-u has failed to put forward any "proposal for reunification" although more than one year has passed since its appearance. If Rev. Mun negated anything, what "unification policy" did he negate query.

As for sort of "appraisal" [as received] they claim Rev. Mun made during his visit to Pyongyang, it was nothing but an expression of proper gratitude for the hospitality of our side and a recognition of the reality in the northern half of Korea.

If this annoys the South Korean authorities, what Rev. mun should have done in Pyongyang to please them. Speaking ill of us and shaking fists at us would satisfy them?

We fellow countrymen cannot but profoundly deplore over such ulterior intention of the South Korean authorities.

What is more intolerable is the fact that Rev. Mun Ik-hwan was accused of "encouragement and appraisal" [as received] for visiting the cemetery of patriotic martyrs in Pyongyang and laying a wreath before the grave-stone of the late Mr. Kim Kyu-sik and paying a high tribute to him and he was also blamed for holding in his arms the children who were crying over the failure to send letters to their grandfathers in the South at the performance given by children of the Pyongyang School Children's Palace and sympathizing with them, saying that he would convey the letters to them.

We clearly see in this the treacherous and inhuman nature of the South Korean authorities who have not a shred of national conscience and human love.

The schemings of the South Korean authorities to punish Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion who paid a visit to pyongyang and democrats who expressed their intention to visit pyongyang by invoking the "National Security Law" are a hideous fascist outrage that can be justified with no ground and pretext.

Clear is the purpose sought by the South Korean authorities in the socalled "results of investigation" full of contradictions, lies and fabrications issued this time. It is intended to brand the Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan as sort of a hideous "spying case" and shock the South Korean community in a to bid divert to the North the growing complaint of the South Korean people against the authorities, stifle the struggle of the people for independence, democracy and reunification and bridge over the crisis of the tottering fascist rule.

The South Korean authorities ought to properly appreciate the efforts made by Rev. Mun for reunification while staying in Pyongyang and their result and unconditionally release at once the illegally arrested Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and all other democrats.

The South Korean authorities must give up at once the anti-communist fascist racket going against democracy and reunification and repeal the "National Security Law", a legacy of the age of confrontation.

They must not shut the door of the South to the North but open the door to the dialogue between the authorities and to the dialogue of a non-governmental level and guarantee the freedom of mutual contact and travel.

We cannot pardon the South Korean authorities, who challenged us, claiming that Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to pyongyang was a product of "political operation" of the DPRK, and strongly demand that they apologize for this.

We appeal to the world people of conscience to lift as one their voices vehemently denouncing the South Korean authorities for imposing groundless charges upon Rev. Mun who has conducted just patriotic activities for peace on the Korean peninsula and its reunification and other democrats in South Korea and converting the whole of South Korea once again into a rowdyism of fascist tyranny and take every possible measure for the release of Rev. Mun and other democrats under custody.

WFYS Committee Holds News Conference

*SK0405024789 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0700 GMT 28 Apr 89*

[Text] On the morning of 28 April, the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students [WFYS] held a press conference with domestic and foreign reporters in connection with the invitation of delegates of political parties and organizations and public figures of South Korea to participate in the festival as guests of honor.

Hung on the front wall of the newss conference hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the press conference were reporters from the NODONG SINMUN, KCNA, the Korean Central Broadcast Committee, and other press and publication

organs, and foreign correspondents and press functionaries stationed in our country. The report on the press conference will be carried now.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] We will begin this news conference with domestic and foreign reporters that the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students organized in connection with the issue of inviting figures of various circles in South Korea to the Pyongyang festival. This news conference with domestic and foreign reporters was organized to inform them that the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS has invited figures of various circles of South Korea to attend the Pyongyang festival slated for July as guests of honor.

The Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS notified through the North-South Red Cross direct line that it would deliver its invitation letter to the South Korean side in Panmunjom at 1100 on 28 April, and sent liaison officials to Panmunjom.

According to a report from Panmunjom, the South Korean Red Cross side refused to receive our invitation letter and failed to take it.

Comrade Kim Chang-yong, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and vice chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS, will speak at the press conference.

[Kim Chang-yong] Domestic and foreign reporters: As has already been reported, on 22 April, the chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, upon our request, sent to the president of the South Korean Red Cross a telephone message telling the South side to receive our letter to South Korean public figures through Red Cross liaison officials at Panmunjom at 1000 on 25 April and to convey it to the personages concerned of South Korea.

In his telephone notice sent to the chairman of the Central Committee of our side's Red Cross Society on 24 April, however, the president of the South Korean Red Cross refused to receive our letter under the unjustifiable pretext that the North-South Red Cross hot line is exploited for a purpose which has nothing to do with talks.

Hoping to have the letter delivered directly to the South Korean figures concerned at any cost through legal procedures by means of the existing channel through which the North and South had already exchanged letters, we requested the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society to send a telephone notice again on 27 April to the South Korean Red Cross side, and asked the South side to receive our letter at 1100 this morning. However, the South Korean Red Cross side persistently refused to receive it.

Such being the case, we are going to make public the letter, so that it may be known to the South Korean figures concerned.

Follows the letter we were going to send to the South Korean figures of various strata this time:

Letter of invitation

The 13th WFYS will be held in Pyongyang from 1 to 8 July, 1989, amid the great interest of the world's youth, students, and people. The Pyongyang festival will involve various symposiums, cultural and art festivals, sports meets, exhibitions, and other colorful functions which will be conducive to friendship, solidarity, and peace among the youth, students, and people on the five continents of the world.

The Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS courteously invites you to the significant Pyongyang festival, the first of its kind on the Asian continent in the history of the festival.

If you participate in the Pyongyang festival, we will cordially greet you with compatriotic feelings and provide you all conveniences.

We express respect.

[Signed] Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS
[Dated) 25 April, 1989, Pyongyang

We have decided to send this invitation letter to the following figures of South Korea.

1. Kim Chae-sun, speaker of the National Assembly; 2. Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy; 3. Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party; 4. Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party; 5. Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party; 6. Kim Su-hwan, Roman Catholic Cardinal; 7. Paek Ki-wan, director of the Reunification Affairs Institute; 8. Yi Pu-yong, permanent cochairman of the National Democratic Alliance of Korea; 9. Mun Ik-hwan, adviser to the National Democratic Alliance of Korea; 10. Kye Hun-che, cochairman of the National Council for Independence, Democracy, and Reunification; 11. Pak Hyong-kyu, cochairman of the National Council for Independence, Democracy, and Reunification; 12. Che Chong-ku, permanent representative of the Progressive Political Alliance; 13. O Chung-il, chief delegate of the South side to the preliminary talks for the convocation of a pan-national meeting; 14. Ko Un, chief delegate of the South side to preliminary contact for a meeting between writers in the North, South, and overseas; 15. Pak Chong-kun, chairman of the South Korean General Federation of Trade Unions; 16. Yi Yong-sun, cochairman of the National Council of Labor Movement Organizations; 17. Pang Yong-sok, chairman of the South

Korean Alliance of Democratic Workers; 18. Yi Chong-kak, chairman of the Seoul Council of Labor Movement Organizations; 19. Yun Chong-sok, acting chairman of the National Alliance of the Peasants Movement; 20. Han Ho-Son, chairman of the Central Council of Agricultural Cooperative Unions; 21. Yi Pong-ku, chairman of the South Korean General Federation of Christian Peasants Associations; 22. Kim Sang-tok, chairman of the South Korean Roman Catholic Peasants Association; 23. Yim Chong-sok, acting chairman of the National Council of Student Representatives and chairman of the General Student Council of Hanyang University; 24. Yi Pom-yong, chairman of the National Council of Representatives of Youth Organizations; 25. Choe Chang-u, chairman of the Social Democratic Youth League; 26. Chon Mun-hwan, chairman of the Preparatory Committee for Participation in the 13th WFYS in Pyongyang and chairman of the General Student Council of Sogang University; 27. Ko Sang-ho, chairman of the South Korean Christian Youth Council; 28. Yi Kwang-yong, chairman of the South Korean General Federation of Christian Student Associations; 29. Chong Yong-sok, chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of Exchange Between Students in the North and the South; 30. O Ik-che, leader of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism; 31. Kim Yong-won, cochairman of the South Korean Alliance of the Christian Social Movement; 32. Kim Song-su, chairman of the South Korean Council of Christian Churches; 33. Ki Won-hyong, chairman of the South Korean Christian Presbyterian Church Council; 34. Chi Son, chairman of the Alliance of the Buddhist Movement for the Nation, Independence, and Reunification; 35. Pak Yong-mo, chairman of the National Council of Priests for Practicing Justice and Peace; 36. Yi U-chong, chairman of the South Korean Alliance of Women's Organizations; 37. Yi So-son, chairman of the Council of Bereaved Families of the Movement for Democracy; 38. Pak Yong-kil, chairman of the Council of Families of Young Democratic Figures; 39. Yi Chong-suk, cochairman of the Council of the Families' Movement for the Practice of Democracy; 40. Kim Yun-su, cochairman of the South Korean General Federation of National Artists; 41. Chon Pong-cho, chairman of the South Korean General Federation of Art and Cultural Organizations; 42. Kim Chong-hwan, chairman of the Alliance of the Movement for Popular Culture; 43. Kim Sung-kyun, permanent corepresentative of the Council for North-South Cultural Exchange; 44. Song Kon-ho, adviser to the Council of the Families' Movement for the Practice of Democracy; 45. Yi Kwang-pyo, chairman of the South Korean Society of Newspapers; 46. Yi Chun-pal, chairman of the South Korean Journalists Association; 47. Pak Sung-so, chairman of the South Korean Lawyers Association; 48. Kim Sang-ki, corepresentative of the National Council of Professors for Democracy; 49. Yun Yong-ku, chairman of the National Council of Teachers; 50. the president of Seoul National University; 51. the president of Korea

University; 52. the president of Choson University; 53. the president of Sogang University; 54. the president of Yonsei University; and 55. the president of Hanyang University.

We are sending to the representatives of the South Korean workers, peasants, youths, students, and intellectuals and personages of the political, academic, religious, and off-stage opposition circles letters inviting them as guests of honor to the Pyongyang festival in deep consideration of the yearning and demands of the South Korean people of all strata and personages of various circles who are greatly interested in the Pyongyang festival.

The South Korean youths, students, and figures of various strata who have heard the news on the staging of the 13th WFYS in Pyongyang have long been greatly interested in our work of preparing for the festival, and expressed their hope for the participation in the Pyongyang festival through various channels. As you all know, in October last year, students belonging to the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] and the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils carried their desire to participate in the Pyongyang festival on a wall poster, and Chondaehyop, in an endeavor to realize this desire, have put on schedule the Panmunjom talks with our students committee on several occasions.

When the North-South student talks to discuss the issue of having the South Korean college students participate in the Pyongyang festival were put on schedule, the South Korean democratic figures of various walks of life, including Mr Kye Hun-che, adviser to the National Democratic Alliance of Korea, strongly expressed their desire to participate in the Pyongyang festival, saying that they were pleased that they were invited as an adviser to the North-South student talks by Chondaehyop. The South Korean youth organizations, such as the South Korean National Council of Representatives of Youth Organizations, took an initiative to participate in the Pyongyang festival with Chondaehyop.

The desire to participate in the Pyongyang festival was expressed long ago by the South Korean ruling circles as well. When the fifth round of meeting for the preparation of joint North-South parliamentary meeting was held at Tongilgak of our side in mid-October of last year, the present chairman of the Democratic Justice Party who headed the South side delegation, expressed his interest in the date and preparatory work for the Pyongyang festival to the delegates of our side and requested them to make good preparations because all of them would go to Pyongyang with the delegates of the South side.

That the grand stage of the world festival of youth and students which is designed to promote friendship and solidarity of the youths and students of the world who love justice and peace is to open in Pyongyang for the first time in the Orient is a joyous and proud event for all

fellow countrymen. Therefore, their desire to participate in this happy festival is a just demand that no one can deny from the national point of view. Hence, the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS, from the noble desire to greet the Pyongyang festival with them as a great joint festive event and to accelerate national unity and peaceful reunification in this process, has decided to invite the South Korean delegates of workers, peasants, youths, students, and intellectuals and various figures of political, academic, religious, and off-stage opposition circles as guests of honor to the Pyongyang festival, and has decided to send the letters of invitation to this effect to the relevant personages of the South side.

If these letters of ours are directly conveyed to the relevant South Korean personages through the normal channel, if they attend the Pyongyang festival according to our invitation, and if they spend the days of the festival with us, our nation's aspiration and demand for peace and peaceful reunification will be further well known. No doubt this will be a good opportunity to open a new road to national reconciliation and unity as well.

However, the South Korean Red Cross Society recently refused to convey our letters of invitation to the personages of various strata in South Korea. This is very regrettable. This is also unjust in view of the past practice of exchanging communications concerning North-South relations via a direct telephone line linking the Red Cross organizations of the North and South or liaison officials in Panmunjom of the Red Cross organizations and in view of the realistic demand of doing more good things to connect severed national blood ties.

Because of the unjust measure by the South Korean Red Cross Society, the letters containing our noble will to make the Pyongyang festival a joint historic national festival and to celebrate this festival together with our countrymen in the South could not be directly passed on to the relevant personages in the South. Therefore, these letters were made public at this place. However, we sincerely hope that the personages of various walks of life in the South will willingly accept our invitation. In conclusion, I cordially request you, reporters from home and abroad, to positively report on our enthusiastic will to invite personages of political, academic, religious, off-stage, and various other circles in Korea [as heard] to the 13th WFYS in order to hold the festival together with them.

[Unidentified speaker] This concludes comrade chairman's speech. [end recording]

At the news conference, he answered questions by reporters from MINJU CHOSON, KULLOJA, and NODONG CHONGNYON.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The South Korean Red Cross Society's side, completely disregarding past practices, said that it cannot pass on any other messages than those concerning Red Cross affairs and refused to accept the letters sent by your committee. What do you think of this?

5 May 1989

NORTHEAST ASIA

[Kim Chang-yong] The South Korean Red Cross Society's side said that it cannot pass on any other messages than those concerning Red Cross affairs and refused to accept our letters. It did so in order to prevent the South Korean youths and students and personages of various strata from participating in the Pyongyang festival. This is also a very unjust measure that the South Korean ruling bunch took out of its divisionist motive of blocking multisided contacts and meetings between the people of the North and South.

As I said earlier, the direct telephone line linking the Red Cross organizations of the North and South has been the only channel that has handled all communications between the North and South. Therefore, not only messages concerning the Red Cross talks but also numerous other messages concerning other talks between the North and South have been exchanged via the direct telephone line linking the Red Cross organizations of the North and South. However, as you know, the South Korean Red Cross Society said that it cannot pass on our letters of invitation. This is an unreasonable assertion. In this episode, we again clearly saw the divisionist motive of the South Korean ruling bunch, which does not want national unity and reunification.

[Second unidentified reporter] Recently, the South Korean authorities are more openly maneuvering than ever to block dialogue and contacts between the people of the North and South. It is very doubtful that the issue of having the South Korean youths and students attend the Pyongyang festival and the issue of inviting the personages of various walks of life in South Korea can be realized under these circumstances. I would like to know what you will do about this?

[Kim Chang-yong] The earnest desire of the youths and students and personages of various strata in South Korea to participate in the Pyongyang festival grows with each passing day. If the South Korean authorities think that they can block such an earnest desire of the youths and students and personages of various strata in South Korea using guns and bayonets, I think, this is a big miscalculation. I think that no suppression with guns and bayonets can block their unanimous aspirations and earnest desire to come to the Pyongyang festival. We will also in the future make various sincere efforts to meet with the youths and students, personages, and people of various strata in South Korea in the Pyongyang festival and to enjoy the festival with them.

[Third unidentified reporter] Korean compatriots living overseas also express their desire to participate in the Pyongyang festival. What about them?

[Kim Chang-yong] Korean compatriots living in the Americas, Japan, Europe, and various other regions continuously express their hope to participate in the Pyongyang festival after forming groups of visitors or observers. The door to the Pyongyang festival is always wide open. We will always warmly welcome them to the

Pyongyang festival. If they come to Pyongyang, we will most warmly and enthusiastically welcome them as brothers who are of the same blood as ours.

[Unidentified speaker] Is there any more questions? If there isn't, I will now conclude today's conference with the reporters from home and abroad. [end recording]

South Students Reportedly Attack DJP Office
SK0405112489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1108 GMT
4 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA)—Some 100 students of Chonnam University in Kwangju attacked the "South Cholla provincial office of the Democratic Justice Party" [DJP], the private political party of the traitor No Tae-u, and staged an anti-"government" demonstration Tuesday morning, according to a report.

The students approached the office building, shouting "the present 'regime' suppressing the people's vital rights and blocking reunification must resign" and hurled fire bottles at the police blocking their way.

The students marched through the street in sky-high spirit, chanting anti-"government" slogans and condemning the crimes of the military fascist clique.

South Prime Minister's Remarks Denounced
SK0405004589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0007 GMT 27 Apr 89

[NODONG SINMUN 27 April commentary: "Violent Remarks Designed To Reduce Campus Into Ruin"]

[Text] Appearing at the broadcasting station, the puppet prime minister made another violent and bloodthirsty remark. Babbling that campuses are being turned into a revolutionary base for the communists, he said that he absolutely would not tolerate such a situation and would sternly deal with it at any cost. Needless to say, the puppet's remarks stemmed from a criminal plot to eradicate the student movement by branding the patriotic youth and students who rose in the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification with horrifying label of being communist revolutionary elements.

The puppets' remarks about campuses being a communist revolutionary base are nonsensical utterances that cannot convince anyone and an excuse to justify repression on campus.

As is known to all, not only youth and students but also a broad range of the people from all walks of life including workers, farmers, intellectuals, religious figures, and dissident figures in South Korea have risen in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle for national reunification. It is quite natural for the South Korean people, who are suffering various pains, misfortunes, and ordeals under the bestial colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group, to rise in a

struggle against oppressors. It is also quite natural for youth and students, who have ardent patriotism and a strong sense of justice, to stand in the vanguard of this struggle.

If youth and students are called communist revolutionary elements because they champion anti-Americanism, the struggle against dictatorship, and national reunification, as claimed by the puppets, all of the South Korean people from all walks of life who have the same aspirations, the same will, and the same wishes as they do should be called procommunist elements. How can such a preposterous theory convince anyone?

Today the fascist clique has driven the entire territory of South Korea into a bloodthirsty terrorism-ridden place under a situation which for all intents and purposes is a state of martial law and where repressive atrocities are perpetrated everywhere in succession. The repressive investigation commotion has ceaselessly been perpetrated by the joint security investigation headquarters, which even includes the notorious puppet security command. The fascist clique has even worked out a plan to mobilize the puppet army in repressing the labor movement. Furthermore, the white terrorist act is being openly committed against campuses and democratic organizations and figures.

Following the same technique of the former dictator who, starting with campus repression, perpetrated the 17 May fascist atrocity and the Kwangju massacre, the No Tae-u group is attempting to settle the crisis in its crumbling military fascist rule by repressing and eradicating the student movement and suffocating the labor movement and overall democratic forces at the point of bayonet.

The remarks of the puppet prime minister that all steps are ready to check the moves for solidarity strikes throughout South Korea suggest that a repressive operation to eradicate the joint worker-student struggle and student movement has been carefully planned.

The No Tae-u group has reduced South Korea into a land where fearful fascism is on the rampage, exactly like the situation in the era of the Fifth Republic military fascist dictatorship. It suppresses the just youth and people with guns and bayonets in order to maintain its filthy life. The No Tae-u group is indeed a group of national traitors and anticommunist fascists who have discarded the nation, the people, democracy, and reunification.

However, the offensive of military dictators with guns and bayonets does not mean the might of a strong man, rather it is the last-ditch effort of a weak man. The puppets' bestial suppression will only inspire the people's anti-U.S. and antidictatorship will for national reunification.

Japan's NHK reported that the South Korean youth, students, and people are preparing a long-range operation to strengthen the mass movement demanding the resignation of the No Tae-u regime on the occasions of May Day and the 9th anniversary of the Kwangju incident on 18 May in order to cope with the puppets' anticommunist fascist offensive.

The South Korean youth, students, and people will smash the puppets' anticommunist fascist frenzy and deal a hard blow to the military dictatorial regime through a united struggle.

Closing of Seoul Teachers College Denounced

*SK0405051489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT
4 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet clique issued an order Monday to close Seoul Education College for an indefinite period, according to a report.

The puppets had suppressed the students of the college fighting undauntedly for the democratization of campus for 40 days and imposed an extraordinary vacation upon the college before ordering its closure.

Its students had staged protests and sit-in from early March in demand of the clean-up of irregularities at the campus and the resignation of the venal rector. For the democratization of campus, student Nam Tae-hyon burnt himself to death on April 8.

The fascist clique officially closed the college for an indefinite period in defiance of the just demand of students.

Daily Comments on Chon's Proposed Testimony

*SK0405053289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT
4 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA)—The traitor Chon Tu-hwan prattled that he "will cooperate in the National Assembly testimony" for a probe into the Kwangju incident and "irregularities of the Fifth Republic", if it would be helpful to the termination of the activity of the "ad hoc committee of the National Assembly" and the "stability of the situation."

NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today says: It is preposterous for the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the chief culprit of the Kwangju massacre and chieftain of the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" to talk about "cooperation" and so on and even make the ending of the activity of the "ad hoc committee" a precondition for the "testimony."

Their talk about the "National Assembly Testimony" is an offspring of a sinister agreement between Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, and one smells a rat in this, the news analyst says, and goes on:

5 May 1989

Now rumour is pretty ripe in South Korea that Chon will come back to the house in Yonhui-tong, Seoul, in return for responding to the "testimony," at a time when the No Tae-u group is bringing the political situation back to the military dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic." This is not a groundless gossip. Underlings of Chon Tu-hwan who has fled to the Paekdam Temple, confirmed that they suggested this as a condition for Chon's "testimony at the National Assembly." Facts tell that the traitor No Tae-u decided to save the traitor Chon Tu-hwan on condition that the latter does not divulge in his "testimony" crimes of No himself and upper crust elements of the present "regime." A preliminary operation has already begun. The puppets are setting afloat the words that Chon Tu-hwan's on-going "100-day prayer" will end around the "special National Assembly session" in May, and scheme to release Chon's brother-in-law from jail, saying that he is deeply repenting of his crimes.

The current moves of the puppets over Chon's "National Assembly testimony" make it clear that it is a product of conspiracy between the twin military gangsters to rescue both the traitor No Tae-u himself and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan against the background of the revival of the military dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic."

SKNDF Issues Appeal to Students in South
SK0405034389 (Clandestine) Voice of National
Salvation in Korean to South Korea 2200 GMT
21 Apr 89

[Letter of appeal issued by the South Korean National Democratic Front (SKNDF) Central Committee Department of Youths and Students on 17 April—read by announcer]

[Text] A notice to the millions of students:

Millions of students: The date 19 April, a day of resistance struggle when the lions of April rushed to Kyongmudae [former name of Chongwadae] for a new life and new politics, shedding their warm blood on the pavements, and the historical day when they dealt a severe blow to the citadel of dictator Syngman Rhee amid the fiery indignation, has come back. It was a solemn declaration of a struggle by our youths and students who were determined not to tolerate dictatorship and injustice anymore in this land. It was also a stately undertaking that opened fire to signal the beginning of the antifascist struggle for democratization in the history of our masses' movement for national salvation as well as a brilliant constellation that explored a new phase of the world's youth and student movement.

Today, when we greet 19 April, our youths and students are faced with a weighty task to rise up again in another 19 April uprising by renewing the indignation and determination we had at that time.

The No Tae-u military regime, which finds itself surrounded by foes on all sides in the face of the volcano-like eruption of the masses' demands for democratization, has now embarked upon a road of crazy fascist commotions after casting off its deceptive mask of deceptive democratization. Making an issue of a dissident figure's visit to Pyongyang, the regime has now subjected the patriotic and democratic forces to a wholesale suppression on charges of being leftist and procommunist by mobilizing all the police force after forming a joint investigation headquarters, while fabricating cases of procommunist activities and having progovernment anticommunist organizations claim that they represent public opinion.

Rev Mun Ik-hwan, who came back carrying a valuable gift for reunification, was arrested and taken into custody by the Agency for National Security Planning, and meetings planned to warmly welcome him with applause were totally blocked due to the rain of police brutality.

The political situation has now entered a reactionary phase and the situation is at the grave crossroads of determining whether to choose the revival of the Fifth Republic's dictatorship or democracy. If we fail to smash the No Tae-u ring's crazy fascist offensive our nation-saving movement will never be able to avoid being frustrated and South Korea will be turned into a dark society again.

How can our youths and students, who cannot stand injustice and are boiling with patriotism, remain on the sidelines in the face of such a grave situation?

The units of our youths and students are the ones that play the guiding role and take the initiative in achieving the tasks they bore before the times and national history. They also are the standard-bearers manning the forward guard posts of the anti-U.S. and antimilitary dictatorship struggle.

It was none other than our youths and students who broke the thick ice of Syngman Rhee's dictatorship and brought an end to Pak Chong-hui's Yusin dictatorship. It was also none other than the units of our youths and students who have blazed the path leading to independence, democracy, and reunification under the torchlight of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising and the June struggle.

Today's situation beckons you to another sacred nation-saving struggle to keep another Fifth Republic's dictatorship from repeating itself. Only when you come to the plaza of the 19 April struggle with torchlights in your hands will a breakthrough for a counterattack to smash and break the fascist offensive be opened and an opportunity for another June struggle to liquidate the No Tae-u military regime be provided.

The millions of students should be aware of the demands of the pressing situation and rise up in an all-out counterattack to get rid of the No Tae-u military regime. To what consequences our failure to smash the dictator's reactionary offensive in a timely manner will lead is well manifested by the 16 May military coup d'etat that blocked with tyrannical rule the dawn of democratization that was breaking over the 19 April plaza.

How much blood has it caused our people to shed and what severe misfortune has it imposed on our people? Our youths, students, and patriotic masses can never afford to repeat such a bloody lesson.

All youths and students who value justice and democracy should indignantly rise in the struggle to keep the Fifth Republic's dictatorship from reviving, hand in hand with the patriotic masses, including the working and farming masses.

Let us see to it that nation-saving voices condemning and crushing the No Tae-u ring's fascist offensive reverberate and that the flames of anti-No Tae-u struggle erupt on all campuses, in workers' workshops, and in houses all across the country.

The struggle to free Rev Mun Ik-hwan is a fuse to light the nationwide counterattack to defeat the No Tae-u ring's fascist offensive as well as the central part of an effort to turn the reactionary situation into a democratic one.

The youths and students should bravely join in the struggle to free Rev Mun Ik-hwan, the fighter for democracy and reunification, and to punish No Tae-u, the foe of reunification, hand in hand with such masses organizations as the National Democratic Alliance of Korea, social and democratic organizations, and conscientious political parties, groupings, and personages of all walks of life.

The millions of students should lay siege to Chongwadae through a nationwide "Save-Rev Mun-Movement" launched by the entire masses and bring down the citadel of dictatorship.

With slogans calling for an end to the government's crackdown on the labor movement, the youths and students should intensify their solidarity struggle with Hyundai Heavy Industries in Ulsan and expand it into a nationwide solidarity struggle uniting workers and students.

The United States is a fascist archvillain and a cancer to reunification.

Under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the youths and students should continue all forms of struggle on a par with the anti-U.S. struggle to drive out the United States which has not only supported the dictators, but has also caused the arrest of Rev Mun.

No matter how spirited it may become, fascism can never reverse the trend of the times that is moving toward democratization.

Filipino dictator Marcos, who assassinated democratic figure Aquino at the airport, has ultimately met his tragic end in the flames of a masses' resistance touched off by the assassination. No fate other than this will meet No Tae-u who arrested and took into custody Rev Mun Ik-hwan, a fighter for democracy and reunification who was returning with a valuable gift for reunification, even before he deplaned.

No crazy fascist whirlwind can thwart the will of April.

Let us all join once again in the struggle in the 19 April plaza in order to keep the Fifth Republic's dictatorship from reviving and mete out a severe punishment to No Tae-u under the flag of April wet with blood.

[Signed] The Department of Youths and Students of the SKNDP Central Committee

[Dated] 17 April 1989

South Korea

North Attempts To Seize South Fishing Boat

SK0405072589 Seoul Christian Broadcasting System Network in Korean 0630 GMT 4 May 89

[Text] A North Korean patrol boat attempted to seize our fishing boat, which was fishing out to sea 20 miles southwest of Yonpyong-to Island, after crossing the Military Demarcation Line [MDL]. However, when our naval ship appeared at the location, the North Korean patrol boat fled northward.

According to an announcement by the naval authorities, at around 0830 this morning, one North Korean patrol boat approached the 23-ton "Samjin-ho," which was fishing on the sea 4 miles south of the MDL, after illegally crossing the line, and attempted to seize it. However, when a naval patrol ship, which was on security duty nearby, approached the area, the North Korean ship fled northward.

The Navy is now protecting the fishing boat and strengthening security around these waters.

This North Korean patrol boat's provocation is the second one this year following the seizure of our fishing boats "Taeyang 37" and "Taeyang 38," which took place on the high seas, 30 miles west of Paengnyong-to Island, on 23 January.

This provocation draws our particular attention because the North Korean patrol boat attempted to seize our boat, which was fishing, after illegally crossing the MDL.

Red Cross Refuses To Accept Letters From North
*SK0405034989 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0300 GMT 4 May 89*

[Text] The Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] today refused to accept the letters which the North Korean side is sending to our side's North-South Student Exchange Promotion Committee and three student organizations [as heard] in connection with the world festival of youths and students to be held in Pyongyang in July.

Son song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of North Korea, in his telephone message sent yesterday, notified our side that liaison officials would be sent to Panmunjom this morning to deliver the letters.

However, the KNRC decided to refuse the letters according to its policy that it will not accept political letters to the South.

U.S. Forces Move Out of Yongsan Viewed
*SK0405033889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 4 May 89 p 8*

[Editorial: "Bases Out of Capital"]

[Text] Seoulites will regain the use of a sizeable section of their downtown area in the near future. The accord reached between Korea and the United States on the removal of U.S. military facilities out of their present location in Yongsan comes as a relief to the growing congestion and stress of the capital city.

The American military compound accommodating the United Nations Command, the Eighth U.S. Army headquarters and the Combined ROK-U.S. Forces Command will be moved out of Seoul by the middle of the 1990s under a bilateral agreement. The U.S. Army golf course there will be returned to the Seoul municipality next year.

In close consultation with the U.S. military authorities and the Ministry of National Defense, city officials will iron out specific issues relative to the base transfer and map out plans for converting the golf range and its environs into a public park.

The current Yongsan compound has, since 1952, served as the nerve center of the ROK-U.S. alliance and the peace-keeping role of the United Nations here. However, its sensitive location that stands in the way of the fast flow of traffic and effective urban development served to make it an encumbrance to the overcrowded city.

From a military point of view also, it may be desirable to keep our vital defense facilities and institutions outside of Seoul, a city that lies within a stone's throw of the advance posts of the North Korean army. Many ROK

military installations are moving out of the metropolitan area for various reasons. It seems natural and timely that the two countries agreed on moving the U.S. facilities somewhere else.

True to the tradition of close partnership, the two sides should work together to carry out the transfer plan without a hitch to a better site. The metropolitan government must not fail to make the best use of the regained space to develop a well-landscaped park on an expert layout for the recreation of the citizenry in addition to other essential urban facilities.

Analysis on Base Relocation

*SK0405073489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0713 GMT
4 May 89*

[By Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, May 4 (YONHAP)—Labeled by cynics "The United States of Yongsan," the U.S. military base in the heart of one of the world's most densely populated cities comes complete with its own 264,000-square-meter 18-hole luxury golf course.

Headquarters for occupying armies for hundreds of years, the strategically situated base at Yongsan in the center of Seoul has begun to draw increasingly cold stares from local people forced to detour around it to cross the crowded city and has contributed to a rise in anti-American sentiment.

In a political move to placate its unhappy citizens and answer calls for the withdrawal of U.S. forces, the Korean Government announced Tuesday a rough timetable for relocation of U.S. military facilities out of metropolitan Seoul—starting with the golf course.

The transfer plan, product of year-long negotiations between the two countries, provides for "early" return some time next year of the U.S. Army golf course, which the government says will be made into a public park, and full removal of U.S. military facilities by the mid-1990s.

Analysts are quick to call attention to the "flexibility" of the timetable for full relocation of the 3.3 million-square-meter base, headquarters for the 43,000 U.S. troops in Korea, and note that both South Korean and U.S. defense officials expect a major change in the military balance on the Korean peninsula in the mid-1990s.

Officials at the Korean Defense Ministry say the country's war machine will be able to stand on its own feet by the early 2000s.

Gen. Louis Menetrey, top commander of U.S. forces in Korea, testified last month before a U.S. Senate hearing that the likely timing for withdrawal from Korea is between 1995 and 2000.

The analysts, expecting formal talks on the withdrawal of U.S. forces to begin in around 1995, went so far as to suggest that relocation may become unnecessary as an "intermediate step" to a pullout or may be drastically scaled back.

Ministry officials said the U.S. military hospital and other "indispensable" facilities may remain in Seoul even after the base has gone, indicating that "full relocation" will not be as full as the announcement made it sound.

But the political joint venture of the two governments to reduce anti-American sentiment has another hurdle to leap that is probably the toughest of all—who will pay for it?

Moving the golf course must have been the easiest thing for both sides to agree on, as shown in the announcement of its "early return" next year.

The Korean Government has pledged to provide a replacement golf course on the outskirts of Seoul for U.S. personnel until the move is completed. Seoul City Government plans to convert the Yongsan golf course into a public park.

More complicated problems are involved in the transfer of the rest of what is more like a city than a military base.

There are, on top of the military facilities that are Yongsan's raison d'être, living quarters, schools, entertainment facilities, hospitals, a TV station, a library, a gymnasium, a movie theater, restaurants, commissaries and everything else makes up a city.

South Korean Defense Ministry officials immediately put the cost of relocation at 1 trillion won (1.5 billion U.S. dollars)—at least.

Gen. Menetrey, in a three-point precondition outlined in his testimony before the U.S. Senate, demanded that South Korea pay all the bills.

He also said South Korea should guarantee the same operational capabilities and living conditions as at present in the new location.

Korean officials accepted the demand regarding the operational capabilities and living conditions as "matters of course." But paying for the move is a very different story.

The government is reportedly considering what it calls "cost sharing." South Korea will pay for land and major facilities: the United States will pay everything else.

But it is hard for Korean officials to overlook Japan's experience. Japan sold the land to pay almost all the cost of transferring U.S. military facilities.

Far from having reached a neat agreement, as the announcement suggested, "negotiations have only just begun," one analyst said.

7,000 Police Deployed in Masan To Block Rally

*SK0405005589 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0000 GMT 4 May 89*

[Text] With regard to the large workers rally to be held this afternoon in Masan, radical workers have doggedly decided to carry out the plan to hold the rally against the police policy to block it at the source. Thus, a tense atmosphere is prevailing in the Masan and Changwon areas.

According to its plan to block at the source the large workers' rally to be held today, the police mobilized some 7,000 police troops from 70 companies yesterday afternoon, and have been conducting checks and searches on all roads to Masan and Changwon and on major streets.

However, those who would take the lead in holding the rally vow not to yield and to hold the rally in defiance of the police blockade policy.

Thus, a clash now seems inevitable between workers and the police.

Unionists Determined To Hold Rally

*SK0405032689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 May 89 p 3*

[Text] Changwon—Dissident unionists are determined, despite a police warning, to go ahead with a massive protest rally in Masan, Kyongsangnam-to, this afternoon, to call for the release of arrested union activists.

Organizers of the Masan rally told reporters yesterday that more than 50,000 workers and students nationwide are expected.

Police vowed to quell the rally by mobilizing more than 7,000 riot policemen, who have already blocked every road to the rally site, Minju Plaza, in Masan. They were also checking arrivals from outside at express bus stations.

Riot police will be deployed to prevent workers on strike at eight firms in the city getting out to support the rally, police sources said.

Leaders of the National Headquarters Struggling for Labor Law Revision and Wage Hikes, however, promised to make a post-rally street march peaceful and denounced the police action as "suppression of the democratic labor movement."

Meanwhile, 50,000 citizens yesterday gathered at the Masan Complex Stadium to oppose the rally, claiming that they do not want any demonstration which could disrupt their carnivals commemorating the 90th anniversary of the opening of Masan Port.

4 May 1989

Hanyang University Hospital Nurses Protest
SK0405011089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 May 89 p 3

[Text] Almost every nurse at the Hanyang University Hospital joined a two-week long sit-in yesterday to protest the prosecutors' move to arrest their two union leaders—Cha Su-yon, 30, and Chang Yong-chu, 25.

"We have had 200 nurses stay on duty during the protest not to cripple the daily operation, but they (the government and hospital management) betrayed us," a union officer denounced.

But he said a minimum number of nurses still remain on such jobs as emergency and inpatients departments. The total number of nurses reaches 460, representing a majority of the 800-member union.

More than 400 workers have refused to work by taking individual monthly or annual leaves allotted them not to break labor laws since April 18, when management and the union failed to reach agreement in wage negotiations.

Prosecutors have warned that the private university hospital unionists could face criminal charges for violating the Labor Standard Act, which prohibits leave or day-offs without prior consent, and the Medical Services Law, which also debars doctors and nurses from refusing due services without "justifiable" reasons. Few doctors join in union activities.

"If any one of us is detained or arrested, we will immediately go on strike," said the union officer. Police failed Tuesday to arrest the two union leaders as protesting workers blocked them.

The university hospital usually has about 1,200 inpatients on a daily basis, but the figure has now shrunk to 750.

Prosecutors sought arrest warrants as the hospital union and students formed a joint consultation committee April 26 to press ahead with an allied struggle against the trustee board of the university, which they charged as "corrupt."

Students have also occupied the office of the university president for a month, staging a sit-in protest and calling for a wide-range reform in handling school affairs.

Pusan Prosecutors To Arrest 94 Tongui Students
SK0405021889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 May 89 p 1

[Text] Pusan prosecutors were instructed yesterday to put under formal arrest all 94 Tongui University students detained in the death of six policemen on charges of murder and arson.

Regarding the student violence as a grave challenge to state power, Prosecutor General Kim Ki-chun ordered the massive arrest of the students involved in the tragedy.

It will be the first collective legal action against student activists since President No Tae-u took office in February of last year. The violent November, 1986, protest at Seoul's Konguk University resulted in the arrest of about 180 students.

As investigators have only 48 hours for detention, the arrest of the Tongui students is unavoidable, said prosecutor Cho Chun-ung, chief of a newly-organized task force team probing the tragic case.

Charges of arson and murder, which call for a five-year prison term and the maximum death sentence, will be also adopted for firebomb-throwers to the flammable blockage on the seventh floor of the university library building, site of the inferno.

Prosecutors decided to arrest student leaders who violence [as published] but swung to the hardline policy to take stern legal measures against those who were involved in law-breaking activities during the physical confrontation with riot police.

Security Headquarters To Crack Down on Radicals
SK0405031689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 May 89 p 3

[Text] The Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters, led by senior prosecutor Yi Kun-tae, yesterday ordered a nationwide crackdown on student radicals who stage violent protests, commit arson or assault teachers.

Describing law-breaking practices as "anti-human" and "anti-ethical" crimes, prosecutor Yi said that his team will go all out to flush out radicals who have committed crimes under the pretext of "struggle for democracy."

Some students, armed with North Korea's "chuche" ideology, have patterned themselves after Communist guerrillas to achieve their goal of a violent revolution, while giving legitimacy to their acts of violence as a necessary tool, the prosecutor said.

"All kinds of combative means, including arson, destruction and abduction, have been mobilized by militant activists," he added.

The government's hardline policy was taken amidst the social turmoil created by the deaths of six police officers in a violent clash with students of Tongui University in Pusan.

The security team also launched a manhunt for 50 leaders of radical student groups that allegedly staged violent demonstration and commenced a massive investigation into some campuses where hundreds of firebombs were learned to have been stockpiled.

"Campus can no longer be bases for disruption of order," the senior prosecutor said. "In fact, some campuses have been transformed into firebomb depots and the homes of radical leftist students who pursue violent revolution."

In clamping down on law-breaking student activists, the law-enforcement authorities will draw a clear line between mere anti-government student dissidents and class revolution-instigating militant activists who are also trying to overthrow the incumbent government.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, police confiscated about 552 firebombs at Seoul National Teachers College which has been temporarily shut down because of the radical students' prolonged campus seizure.

Two students remaining on the campus were arrested Tuesday, but 10 student leaders who had allegedly master-minded the campus turmoil escaped the police dragnet.

Last Sunday, police also confiscated some 2,000 firebombs at the Kyongju branch campus of Tongguk University in Kyongsangpuk-to.

The target of the massive crackdown is learned to be Seoul's several universities that include Hanyang University which houses the headquarters of Chondaehyop (the National Council of Student Representatives), the nationwide group of radical students.

Premier Kang Yong-hun Calls for Firebomb Ban
*SK0405025289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 4 May 89 p 2*

[Text] Pusan—Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun said here yesterday that the government will not sit idle when school campuses are falling into the hands of radicals as "bases of their revolutionary causes."

Kang, who rushed to this port city earlier in the day along with Education Minister Chong Won-sik, Vice Home Minister Kim Yong-chin and Kim In-su, vice chief of the National Police Headquarters in the wake of the Tongui University incident, said that the government will take stern action against radicals causing social unrest and other impure elements seeking to overthrow the government.

Underscoring the need for enactment of a law banning fire bombs, Kang appealed to both the ruling and opposition parties for their support of the antifirebomb legislation during the forthcoming extra session of the National Assembly.

Kang made these and other remarks while meeting with the bereaved families of six policemen who were killed in the worst tragedy in memory in clashes between police and students that took place around 5:10 a.m. at Tongui University here.

Consoling the bereaved families, Kang paid tribute to the policemen who he said sacrificed themselves for the nation while safeguarding the liberal democratic system.

DJP Supports Ban on Molotov Cocktails
*SK0405020489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 May 89 p 2*

[Text] Shocked by the tragic death of six policemen in a fire at Tongui University in Pusan, ruling and opposition parties are planning legislation banning the production and use of fire bombs.

Both ruling and opposition parties denounced the arson by demonstrating students at Tongui University in their separate emergency meetings of key officers.

The government party concluded that the radical students' demonstrations have entered "the last phase of violent revolution."

The Democratic Justice Party [DJP] called upon the administration to "take every possible measure to cope with the violent leftist revolutionaries."

DJP spokesman Pak Hui-tae said, "University campuses, which are being used as sanctuaries for radical leftist students and factories of firebombs, have changed into a base for violent revolution. How long will we leave them unchecked?"

"We no longer regard those students committing arson, murder and kidnapping as students but as violent revolutionaries," said the DJP spokesman.

The DJP then called for cooperation from the opposition camp for the passage of the special law bill banning the use of Molotov cocktails during the upcoming Assembly session starting May 9.

The special law banning the use of firebombs was initiated by the administration during the last Assembly session but failed to be passed due to objections from the three opposition parties.

The government party also renewed its suggestion that the ruling and opposition parties issue a joint declaration on the current situation.

Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], suggested that the rival parties adopt a resolution denouncing violence during the extra Assembly session.

"Violence cannot be justified under any circumstances. Even if the motive is just and right, one cannot achieve goals by violence," the largest opposition party president commented.

The PPD leader then suggested that a special law be enacted so as to ban the use of both firebombs and tear gas canisters.

He asserted that the use of state power should be subject to the approval of the prime minister and home minister.

Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], however, ascribed the outbreak of the tragic incident to the incapacity and faulty policies of the No Tae-u administration, though it attacked students' violence.

"The incumbent administration is also partly to be blame for this situation because it refused to carry out reform and liquidation of evil legacies of the past," the RDP spokesman argued.

Kim Chong-pil's New Democratic Republican Party asserted that the Assembly Home Affairs Committee be convened immediately to probe into the real picture of the incident.

Tongui Fire May Lead To Crack Down on Protests

SK0405025889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD

in English 4 May 89 pp 2, 3

[“News Analysis” by Sim Yong-su: “Hardline Policy Expected After Policemen’s Tragic Deaths”]

[Text] The death of six policemen at Tongui University yesterday has shocked the nation.

The tragic incident is widely expected to provide a turning point in the government's policy against student protests which has often been criticized as being "too soft."

Some political analysts predicted that the incident may help advance an emergency decree banning street protests and violent labor strikes which has long been rumored to be in the works.

Late April, President No Tae-u's ruling DJP [Democratic Justice Party] said that if current violence at school campuses and factories remained unchecked, No should consider declaring an emergency order.

The deaths of the policemen are also expected to further strengthen the position of pro-military hardliners and conservatives in the government and ruling party against "moderates" who have largely sympathized with the student movement.

The incident may have set a perfect stage for the comeback of the hardliners from their past two years of frustration and anxiety under the shadow of No's democratic reforms.

The voice of the hardliners in the ruling camp, mostly former generals and leftovers of ex-President Chon Tu-hwan's Fifth Republic, has significantly strengthened following the Rev. Mun's unauthorized trip to north Korea.

The deaths of the policemen might force No to drastically change his political style to turn tough against the student activists and dissidents, giving up his "populist style."

Pressure on No to alter his political style has fast built up since this spring as labor strikes and campus protests surged to an unprecedented level, creating popular concern about security.

No's special statement last night, ruling party sources said, might be an ultimatum to the violent lawbreakers, meaning student and labor activists: Play by the rules of the game or be ready to face justice.

Other major pressures on No to get tough over violent collective action at campuses and factories come from the nation's vast middle-class, No's key support base who have become increasingly tired of No's "populist style."

Popular approval of No has fast slipped in recent months largely because of his "excessive patience" with violent labor strikes and his arguably too hasty northern policy.

A public opinion poll by an influential Seoul daily published Wednesday showed that 40 percent of those polled disapproved of No's policies, with only 28 percent supporting them.

Such a low approval rating might explain No's controversial decision in March to indefinitely postpone calling a plebiscite for a popular review of his leadership, political analysts said.

The incident seems to have dealt a bigger blow to the nation's three opposition parties than No, for the opposition parties' controversial record of sympathizing with the students and dissidents.

The leaders of the three opposition parties, particularly Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, who have defended the dissident forces, looked set for more frustration.

The incident came as the two Kims have already been mentioned in connection with Mun's illegal trip to Pyongyang.

Yet the two opposition leaders swiftly acted to minimize damage to their image after the first report of the deaths came yesterday morning.

They convened emergency meetings of key party officials to discuss the biggest tragedy involving police control of a student protest and issued separate statements, denouncing the students' violent acts.

The opposition leaders have to feel at least moral responsibility for the tragic incident, because of their past record of encouraging students to stage violent protests.

Ruling party sources said that the incident may mark the end of an era when the students' violence on and off campus has often been defended as a "democratic struggle" and students have been spared judiciary punishment.

Parties Missions Console Tongui Families
SK0405015489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 May 89 p 2

[Text] All the ruling and opposition parties yesterday sent separate missions to express condolences to the families of policemen killed by arsonists at Pusan's Tongui University and also to find detailed facts about the tragic incident.

The Democratic Justice Party formed a five-member mission with secretary general Yi Chong-chan, National Assembly Home Committee chairman Chong Tong-song, spokesman Pak Hui-tae and Kim Chin-chae, the one government party lawmaker from Pusan.

A seven-man mission of the Party for Peace and Democracy was headed by Son Chu-hang, a vice president.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification democratic Party, went to the scene himself.

Kim Tae-chung Appeals for Nonviolence
SK0405023289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Appeal for Non-violence"]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung yesterday described the Tongui University tragedy as a "horrible and unfortunate incident" while extending to the bereaved families his condolences and sympathy.

Citing students demonstrations in Beijing where neither firebombs nor tear gas are being used and yet students are expressing their wishes effectively through peaceful rallies, Kim, president of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy stressed the need for nonviolence both on the part of police and students.

"Students can only attain their goals when they broaden support and understanding from the people through peaceful and nonviolent struggle," Kim said.

On the occasion of the tragic incident in which six policemen died, violence should be expelled from society for good, Kim stressed.

"Time has come for all of us to remember Gandhi's nonviolence approach which eventually led to the independence in India from the colonial rule of Britain," Kim said.

He also expressed his determination to act on a special law during the forthcoming extra session of the National Assembly to ban both firebombs and tear gas.

NDRP Calls Tongui Incident 'Murder Case'
SK0405022489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Ominous Sign"]

[Text] Reacting sensitively to the Tongui University incident which came amidst a political uproar caused by the investigation of opposition leaders by the Agency for National Security Planning in connection with the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's secret trip to North Korea, the minor opposition NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] expressed concern about the possible ill-effects on domestic politics of the tragic incident that claimed at least six lives.

The party caucus chaired by Kim Chong-pil immediately issued strong warnings against radical student groups and other militant dissident and labor groups resorting to violence.

Rep. Kim Mun-won, party spokesman, described the incident as an "incendiary murder case" and denounced the militant students with a stronger-than-ever worded statement calling for the immediate suspension of undemocratic and unintellectual violence by student activists. The future of the nation has again been clouded with the violence of militant students who he said resort to firebombs and other radical means rather than dialogue and compromise in pushing their causes.

DJP Spokesman Comments on Student Radicalism
SK0405024089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Suspended Briefing"]

[Text] The Tongui University tragedy came as a shock to the ruling party yesterday morning when the party caucus was about to hear a report from Minister of Construction Pak Sung on the ministry's construction plan for two dormitory cities near Seoul.

Canceling the reporting session hurriedly, Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the ruling DJP [Democratic Justice Party], told party Secretary-General Yi Chong-chan to dispatch a party mourning delegation to Pusan immediately.

"It is just an unimaginable tragedy because the vicious crime has been committed by none other than students," Pak said with anger.

Militant student radicalism seems to have reached an intolerable level, he said, denouncing the widespread class struggle among militant students.

Rep. Pak Hui-tae, party spokesman said that university campuses have become open bases for revolutionaries seeking the establishment of a leftist socialist regime through class struggle.

He said there is no separate prescription for the situation from the ruling to the opposition campus, underscoring the need for joint action by the ruling and opposition parties.

DJP To Work To Rid Society of Violence
*SK0405024689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 4 May 89 p 2*

[Text] Pusan—Yi Chong-chan, secretary-general of the ruling DJP [Democratic Justice Party], said here yesterday that there would be no fundamental change in the government position on coping with domestic politics despite the tragic incident at Tongui University in which six policemen were killed and 11 others severely burned.

Yi, who came here earlier in the day to console the bereaved families of the dead policemen, told reporters that the tragedy would serve as an occasion to expedite suprapartisan efforts to pass a law banning radical demonstrations during the forthcoming extra National Assembly session to open May 9 rather than to overhaul the government's policies toward student activists and militant dissidents.

"The ruling party is determined to work out a comprehensive policy package to rid society of illegal demonstrations and violence once and for all," said Yi.

Parties Agree on Need for Antiviolence Bill
*SK0405060589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0537 GMT
4 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 4 (YONHAP)—South Korea's ruling and opposition parties, amid mounting fury over a student-set blaze that killed six policemen Wednesday, agree the country needs an anti-violence law but disagree on its contents.

Chief policy-makers of three opposition parties agreed Thursday morning to seek passage of legislation that will include a provision banning the use, manufacture or possession of fire bombs in the special parliamentary session scheduled for May 9.

They also agreed to jointly submit a bill to ensure the neutrality of the police by making them independent from the Home Ministry.

Ruling and opposition camps are both seeking adoption of a resolution calling for violence to be driven out from society but differ over the contents of the anti-violence law.

The ruling party has submitted a bill to ban fire bombs, which along with rocks are the weapons of choice among radical students and workers, while the Party for Peace and Democracy wants to extend the ban to tear gas.

The party, headed by Kim Tae-chung, argues for a clause requiring the police to obtain permission from the prime minister or home minister before using tear gas, saying this will curb its misuse.

The Reunification Democratic Party, which shares the view of the largest opposition party, wants a law that will prevent violent labor disputes by restricting the involvement of outsiders.

The New Republican Democratic Party, however, opposes the two other opposition parties, contending that the bill should not contain a ban on tear gas.

A violence-curbing bill is thus a non-starter despite all the proclamations of support unless the parties can overcome their deep-seated antipathy and reach a compromise.

President No Tae-u's statement on police casualties at the Tongui University drew a mixed response, especially to his willingness to take "emergency measures."

The ruling Democratic Justice Party, in a meeting of senior members Thursday morning, decided to escalate the fight against violent students and workers by stepping up measures to prevent campuses and factories from being turned into "bases for violent revolution," arresting "core leftists" and passing a law to ban violent acts.

The opposition parties said they are against "emergency measures," which they called "extreme prescriptions."

They demanded the "liquidation of Fifth Republic legacies" if the government wants to acquire legitimacy and genuinely end the violence in society. The Fifth Republic refers to former President Chon Tu-hwan's era (1980-1987).

Liquidation of Fifth Republic legacies means investigating all the charges against the ex-president, now in an internal exile in a remote buddhist temple after apologizing to the people for his wrongdoing, but the probe has been overshadowed by the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's trip to North Korea, rampant labor disputes and campus unrest.

The opposition has called for Chon and his predecessor, Choe Kyu-ha, to testify in parliamentary hearings and demanded the legal punishment of Chon's key aides.

Now, however, the deaths of the six policemen have sent the whole nation into a state of shock and provided the ruling camp with ammunition for an offensive against a smorgasbord of radicals ranging from students to workers and dissidents.

Editorial Looks at Tongui Situation
SK0405010689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 May 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Horrible Act by Students"]

[Text] We are dumbfounded to learn that at least six combat policemen perished yesterday in a fire set by radical students at Tongui University in Pusan. The tragedy, in which more than 10 others were reportedly injured seriously, took place as diehard students set fire to gasoline cans to block hundreds of policemen from approaching them in an attempt to rescue five fellow policemen held in illegal custody by the students within the university library.

We must pause and ponder how our situation has so worsened that riot police can die as a result of the actions of students who have run amuck, resorting to flagrant acts of violence against law-enforcement authorities. It is terrible to witness combat police who have been mobilized to maintain public security falling victim in this way to violent demonstrations and protest sit-ins staged by militant students.

As shown by the Tongui University incident, student demonstrations have recently become extremely violent, going far beyond reasonable limits. Elsewhere, police have had to fire blank shots to protect police boxes from violent demonstrators attempting to attack them, while recent reports have it that a police box chief and four anti-crime police aides in Songnam City, Kyonggi-to were attacked and deprived of a pistol and ammunition by irrational demonstrators.

Students, workers and other interest groups may stage peaceful demonstrations and sit-ins to express justifiable demands within the legal framework in a democratic society. On the other hand, demonstrations are allowable only as far as they are peaceful, however justifiable their instigators' demands may be.

Regrettably, the ever more militant demonstrations have recently raised suspicions that they are part of an attempt to overpower police.

In the Tongui case, students conducted a sort of stupid combat by attempting to attack a police substation on four occasions to bail fellow students out of police custody, even abducting the five policemen held in hostage to exchange them for the detained students.

Demonstrators should not attempt to overpower law-enforcement authorities by resorting to weapons or other violent means. The more firebombs, gasoline and stones are used to fight riot police, the more government forces will be strengthened to crack down on them.

Violence only invites more violence in return, being no use in solving the real problems facing us. Needless to say, violence is nothing but the adversary of democracy and peace, the very slogans even radical demonstrators rush to adopt.

First of all, demonstrating students are urged to return to their senses, awakening from ideological illusions and realizing that their violent struggle will never help the overriding national democratization work on the strength of political and socioeconomic stability.

Students ought to admit that violent means are intolerable now that peaceful demonstrations are permissible, different from under the previous government. There are few people at large who support violent demonstrations even by people with a justifiable cause, except leftist radicals who favor a revolution at the grassroot level.

Demonstrators must restrain their activity, discontinuing the use of firebombs, stones and other violent means.

Meanwhile, we in no way want the Tongui mishap to be abused by ultra-rightist forces as a good excuse to resort to reactionary violence to suppress democratic dissidents.

It is feared that the nation's political situation will become tense as the government is likely to strengthen its law-enforcement power to clamp down on radical demonstrators.

All culprits responsible for the tragedy must be duly punished. However, riot police should also remain calm and not manhandle demonstrators in an act of retaliation.

At the same time, political groups are called upon to take united and drastic action to effectively expel violence from the country so as to meet the people's aspirations.

Editorial Calls for End to Leniency for Radicals
SK0405034889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 4 May 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Firebomb Deaths"]

[Text] Several riot police officers perished in a fire started in the course of a skirmish with student demonstrators at Tongui University in Pusan. The death toll is likely to rise as other policemen were seriously injured in the blaze caused by petrol bombs thrown by the radical students occupying the university library.

The riot police squads were sent to rescue fellow officers kidnapped by the students and then regain control of the school building. The radicals, who had fortified themselves inside, put up violent resistance to the police raid, pouring inflammable liquid and throwing firebombs, leading to the tragic deaths of the law enforcement officers.

It is most shocking and grievous to see those youthful officers in the service of the government and law falling victim to the desperate and reckless use of force by extreme student activists. No amount of condemnation and incrimination of the widespread resort to violence by some students could make amends for the pathetic loss of those dear lives.

In a free and civilized society under rule of law it is inconceivable that political dissenters or protesters should run amuck to capture and hold hostage public officials in the exercise of their duties. It is all the more unthinkable and intolerable for them to use petrol bombs and other similar weapons against policemen. The clash at the university had been preceded by an attack on a nearby police box where rioters were dispersed by firing numerous blank shots.

On no plausible grounds and under no circumstances does the freedom of expression and the right to assembly and demonstration justify senseless violence and breach of public peace and order.

The authority and competence of the law-enforcement authorities ought to be respected and complied with unless and until their opponents and challengers plead themselves so revolutionary as to act in open rebellion against the powers that be. Violence is not only illegal but also immoral and inhuman.

We can hardly associate the would-be advocates of democracy, academic freedom, human rights and truth with Molotov cocktails, which are lethal arms capable of killing people and burning structures. Our leniency toward radicals throwing petrol bombs should end here and now. Without a doubt, their manufacture and use are tantamount to arson and murder.

Too high a price has been paid for our democratic transition. We cannot afford to pay more, particularly in terms of firebomb casualties. The trauma of Pusan must be made a turning point for a terror-free, law-abiding society.

Opposition Parties on Defensive After Tongui
SK0405013089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 May 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Song-pok: "Opposition Finds Itself on Defensive Overnight"]

[Text] The tragic death of six policemen in a fire set by protesting students at Tongui University in Pusan aggravated the already tense political situation.

Both the ruling and opposition parties voiced their shock and condemned the violence. They are also seeking to devise legal and institutional measures to prevent any such recurrences.

The incident has provided the governing camp with ammunition to attack anti-government forces.

For the time being, the crackdown on what the government calls "subversive elements" will be further geared up as seen in President No Tae-u's special announcement.

Criticism of the government's tough actions is heard loud but the worries about the widespread leftism are more pronounced.

The government's position was strengthened by the unauthorized trip by dissident pastor Mun Ik-hwan to North Korea, the bribery scandal involving two opposition parties in the recent parliamentary reelection in Tonghae and the en masse resignation by more than 4,000 policemen in protest over the face-slapping by Rep. Sim Wan-ku on their colleague.

The string of incidents brought the opposition camp to a defensive stance overnight. It is beginning to lose its popularity which it earned last year with a pointed performance in the parliamentary hearings.

A recent poll conducted by a vernacular newspaper showed that the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] stood on top, followed by the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] and the New Democratic Republican Party.

Sure enough, the adverse impact of Mun's adventure is far-reaching on politics, particularly on dissident forces.

His act rebounded back to dissenters' cause for unification as the No Tae-u administration is seemingly backtracking from its ambitious and bold policy to treat the old enemy, North Korea, as a partner for common prosperity.

It also dealt a severe blow to opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

PPD president Kim Tae-chung was questioned Tuesday about his role in Mun's secret visit to Pyongyang.

RDP president Kim Yong-sam has been summoned by the special investigation team but he has so far disregarded the summons.

Other politicians who were interrogated in connection with the Mun case were PPD vice president and Rev. Mun's younger brother Rep. Mun Tong-hwan, DJP secretary general Rep. Yi Chong-chan, RDP vice president Kim Sang-hyon and RDP Rep. Kim Tong-yong.

The tough action by the investigation task force apparently reflects the hard-line prevailing in the ruling camp.

The government says that it has no political scheme in questioning the political leaders. But the opposition heads may feel as if the noose is around their necks.

At the very least, recent developments will tarnish the image of the opposition leaders. A DJP officer said yesterday, "Those politicians involved in Mun's case were trapped in a political maneuver by North Korea." He added, "Accordingly, the people's trust in them was damaged."

Kim Tae-chung also told reporters, "They are trying to harm my image." For example, the ruling camp clearly expressed its criticism by announcing that Kim Tae-chung gave 3 million won to Mun as his "travel cost" which Kim flatly denied, saying, "I gave the money as a living expense."

A political observer said that the government gains by Kim Yong-sam's refusal to comply with the summons "without plausible reasons."

Meanwhile, the opposition camp sees a "determination" of the ruling camp through the tough stance of the investigation team. The opposition believes that there is more than the questioning in the government's tough stand.

Rep. Yi Hae-chan predicted that opposition politics may drift about in the coming several months against the get-tough stance of the government. But in September when the regular house session will open and the parliamentary job of inspecting state affairs starts, the government's hard-line posture may be weakened.

Rep. Cho Se-hyong diagnosed that the only way to turn the table in favor of the opposition camp is to restore the cooperative ties among three opposition parties.

However, by all accounts, it will not be an easy job to restore the previous close cooperation among them.

A clear result of the recent political entanglement seems to be that the two Kims suffered an undeniable damage, leading to the suspicion that the current forceful maneuvering by the ruling camp may be a heavy-handed strategy of squeezing the two pillars in the opposition camp off the political stage.

Post-Tonghae Troubles Begin for RDP, Kim
SK0405055189 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
4 May 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Misfortune"]

[Text] It seems that woes have set in for the opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] these days, what with the bribery scandal in the Tonghae election and the subpoena of party leader Kim Yong-sam on the matter, and the face-slapping fray involving RDP lawmaker Sim Wan-ku.

To make matters worse, the shocking students' hurling of firebombs at Pusan's Tongui University yesterday morning that killed six riot policemen left the dispirited Kim Yong-sam ever more wretched. Pusan is his hometown and his major power base.

Accompanied by 10 ranking officials including vice president Yi Ki-tae, who also hails from Pusan, Kim rushed down to the university by plane to express his condolences to the families of the killed.

"I cannot overcome shock over the arson incident that should not have taken place, and I feel deep sorrow for the victims' families," Kim said in a top-level meeting before his departure for Pusan.

During the meeting, vice president Hwang Myong-su harshly criticized the recent upsurge in student violence such as firebomb-hurling and the seizures of university presidents' office.

Saying he was impressed by the way riot police controlled the recent student demonstrations in Beijing, senior official Hwang Nak-chu said students and riot policemen here should take their cue from the socialist country where the interplay between them is played out "peacefully."

Meanwhile, party leader Kim asked floor leader Choe Hyong-u to see to it that those RDP lawmakers now on outings abroad return home "as soon as possible," citing the critical national politics and the impending special House session set to open next Tuesday.

Survey Results Show Change in Party Rankings
SK0405055189 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
3 May 89 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] [Editor's note] The outcome of the fourth semiannual political index survey which was conducted jointly by CHOSON ILBO and the Korean Gallup Research Institute was released on 2 May. The first semiannual political index survey was conducted on 31 July 1988, the second survey was conducted on 18 December 1988, the third survey on 10 February 1989. [end editor's note]

It has been revealed through a recent opinion poll that a remarkable change has been effected in the degree of the people's support for the ruling and opposition political leaders namely President No Tae-u, Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam, and Kim Chong-pil and the four political parties namely the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], and the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP].

According to the outcome of the joint survey of CHOSON ILBO and the Korean Gallup Research Institute which was finalized on 29 April, in the evaluation of President No, the critical response "politically he is not

"performing well" exceeds the affirmative response "politically he is performing well." In the degree of support for the presidents of the three opposition parties, NDRP President Kim Chong-pil garnered 28.0 percent, PPD President Kim Tae-chung 24.9 percent, and RDP President Kim Yong-sam 19.5 percent.

The urgent problems which should be solved rapidly included the worker-management disputes, the problem of achieving political and social stability, and student demonstrations.

According to the outcome of the 4th semiannual political index survey conducted jointly by CHOSON ILBO and the Korean Gallup Research Institute among 1,500 respondents, men and women above 20 years of age, for 3 days from 21 to 23 April, 40.5 percent of the respondents said "politically President No is not performing well," while 28.4 percent said "politically President No is performing well." Those respondents who said "he is doing so-so" amounted to 11.5 percent, and those who said "I don't know" amounted to 19.6 percent.

Thus, in the evaluation of President No's achievements, a remarkable difference has been noted as compared with the outcome of the third survey conducted last January (and which was announced on 10 February). In the third survey conducted last January, those respondents who said "politically President No is performing well" amounted to 45.1 percent and those who said "politically President No is not performing well" amounted to only 25.3 percent. In other words, the affirmative response to President No was higher than the negative response to him.

Of the respondents who said "politically President No is not performing well," those who said "because he is irresolute and lacks ability" amounted to 17.3 percent, those who said "because he has failed to liquidate the legacies of the Fifth Republic" amounted to 16.8 percent, and those who said "because of the prevailing political and social chaos" amounted to 13.2 percent. Of the respondents who said "politically President No is performing well," those who said "because politically he is making efforts to perform well" amounted to 21.2 percent and those who said "because he has achieved democratization" amounted to 11.8 percent.

In the popularity of the presidents of the four parties, No Tae-u garnered 29.8 percent, Kim Tae-chung 20.7 percent, Kim Yong-sam 12.7 percent, and Kim Chong-pil 11.3 percent. However, in the degree of the respondents' support of the presidents of the three opposition parties, Kim Chong-pil garnered 28.0 percent, the highest; Kim Tae-chung 24.9 percent; and Kim Yong-sam 19.5 percent. Accordingly, it can be concluded that in case President No Tae-u is excluded, many of those segments of people who support President No Tae-u are inclined toward Kim Chong-pil of the NDRP.

A great change has also been effected in the degree of the people's support for the DJP, the PPD, the RDP, and the NDRP. In other words, according to the outcome of the current survey, the DJP won 20.7 percent, the PPD won 20.3 percent, the RDP won 18.8 percent, and the NDRP won 10.7 percent. This shows a big change as compared with the outcome of the survey conducted last January. The outcome of the survey conducted last January showed that the RDP garnered 26.6 percent, the PPD 22.4 percent, the DJP 17.2 percent, and the NDRP 11.8 percent. [passage omitted]

* **Status of Expansion Projects in Key Industries**

41070094 Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean
No 628, 24 Feb 89 pp 1Z-4Z

[Text] It was made known that this year, North Korea is strongly pushing for hasty completion of the ongoing expansion of their key industrial facilities.

Especially, in February, it was revealed that they promoted a concentrated agitation movement to finish earlier than scheduled the work of expanding the electric power, chemical, iron, and machinery facilities, typically vulnerable areas in North Korea. This indicates that the recent slack in overall production and industrial activities that they are facing is directly related to the delay in the completion of these key facilities.

According to North Korean broadcasts, about 20 places of various sizes had economic agitation works in the form of workers' rallies or resolution meetings by the end of February this year.

Furthermore, around 10 February large-scale enterprises such as Sunchon Vinalon, Kimchek Iron and Steel, and Taean Heavy Machinery and Chongchin Thermoelectric Power Plant simultaneously held meetings urging the early completion of their facility expansion works; around the same time the East Pyongyang Thermoelectric Power Plant's ground-breaking ceremony was also held, according to a North Korean broadcast.

It is to be noted that among them, both Sunchon Vinalon and the Kimchek Iron and Steel are progressing slowly in construction, postponing their completion dates several times for various reasons since their ground breakings; and together with the thermoelectric power plants, they have been typically weak areas suffering from low production and distribution due to a severe supply shortages.

Although North Korea, through these agitation meetings, is unqualifiedly forcing the completion of their facility expansion works before the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled to be held in early July at the latest, this might end up being an "unreasonable ambition," in light of the progress made so far and the current overall condition.

The current status of their work of expanding the major enterprises which held intensive workers' agitation meetings is as follows:

The Construction of Sunchon Vinalon Plant

It is a major company (planned production of 100,000 tons per year) in the integrated chemical industrial complex which is under construction in Sunchon, South Pyongan Province, due to geographical proximity of the mines producing two major raw materials, limestone (Songsan Mine) and coal (Chonsong Youth Coal Mine and 8 February Chiktong Youth Coal Mine). Although construction was resumed in early 1986 following the interruption soon after the ground breaking in September 1983, it has been suffering ups and downs and has changed the completion schedule several times due to slippages in machinery and equipment supply and a raw materials shortage.

The completion of the ongoing first-phase work (facility to produce 50,000 tons of vinalon), initially targeted for October 1987, then delayed to the beginning of this year and subsequently to spring (completion of 25,000 ton facility), is now set for the "first half of this year" as the final deadline, as the Pyongyang international festival is drawing near.

The promotion of various popular masses' labor movements and accomplishment competitions in the rallies, such as the so-called "200 days combat of loyalty," "the youth movement of do-or-die," and the "movement to seize with youthful fire the signal to successfully complete the 3d 7-Year Economic Plan" held at the construction site on 9 February, by 30,000 youth workers clearly reveals their nervousness in having to finish, at any cost, the remaining work of the first phase plan of the major Sunchon vinalon plant prior to the Pyongyang festival.

The following is a summary of the major plant construction plans and progress of the Sunchon integrated chemical industrial complex, partially revealed so far by the North Korean propaganda organs (numbers in parentheses indicate the annual production capacity when the plant is completed):

- Vinalon (100,000 ton): 25,000 ton production goal by early this year and the first phase goal of 50,000 ton
- Carbide (1 million ton): 8 small-size furnaces completed in January
- Methanol (750,000 ton): production of methanol synthesis catalyst started in November 1988 after partial trial operation of the first-phase (70,000 ton) facility
- Nitrogenous fertilizer (900,000 ton): construction started in October 1988
- Vinyl chloride (250,000 ton): under construction
- Caustic soda (250,000 ton): construction started in October 1988
- Sodium carbonate (400,000 ton): currently under construction
- Protein feed (300,000 ton): first phase (10,000 ton)

construction started in April 1988; and second phase (50,000 ton) in November 1988

- Anthracite coal (2.5 million ton): construction started in June 1988
- Furnaces for lime process (12): 3 operating since July 1988; 3 currently under construction
- Aldehyde (20,000 ton): trial operation in August 1988
- Thermoelectric power plant (four 50,000 kW plants): full operation in June 1988

Facility Expansion at Kimchaek Iron and Steel Complex

It is North Korea's largest integrated steel complex with annual production capacity of 1.5 million tons which is almost one-third of North Korea's gross annual steel production capacity of 4.8 million tons. An expansion project is currently continuing to increase its capacity to 5 million tons during the period of the Third 7-Year Economic Plan (1987-93). (North Korea announced that it will expand the nation's annual steel production capacity to 10 million tons according to the current plan.)

The complex has sought to continue the second phase expansion work based on Soviet support (from 1.5 million to 2.4 million tons) since 1984, prior to the current economic plan. However, due to the lack of raw materials and of facility and technology initially promised by the Soviet Union, the completion date has been postponed several times since April 1987 to September 1988. It is known that among about 60 major units, about 40 units, including the revolving oxygen furnace, the continuous iron-bar maker, the oxygen separator, and the sintering furnace, have been completed as of February and have started partial production.

Ground Breaking for Chongchin Thermoelectric Power Plant Expansion and East Pyongyang Thermoelectric Power Plant

Of the 6.9 million kw of gross annual power plant capacity in North Korea, hydroelectric power comprises 59 percent. Thus, during dry seasons (November to February), there is an increased power shortage. When the East Pyongyang Thermoelectric Power Plant is completed and in full operation, it is expected to compensate for the weakness of the North Korean power plant system that heavily relies on hydroelectric power, together with the expansion of the Chongchin Power Plant.

The power plant, which is being constructed in Naknang District of Pyongyang City as one of the Soviet Union's aid projects (19 altogether) to North Korea included in their 12th 5-Year Economic Plan (1986-90), is known to have about 0.5 million kW capacity, judging from North Korean propaganda, which state its size as similar to the existing power plant in Pyongyang. It is not known, however, when it will be completed and be producing electricity.

The Chongchin power plant, which is under construction to provide electricity to Chongchin city and nearby Kimchaek Iron and Steel Complex, completed the first phase construction of a plant to provide 150,000 kW in late 1986; and the second phase work is currently in progress.

Taean Heavy Machinery Plant

Taean Heavy Machinery Plant (completed in September 1980), the largest in North Korea, has been producing 50,000 to 125,000 kva [kilovolt-amperes] thermo and hydro generators, 500,000 ton class cold and hot strip

iron facilities, chemical plant facilities, and large equipment for mines and coal mines from its more than 10 piping, forging, and processing facilities.

Therefore, in order for the current construction of the Kimchaek Iron and Steel Company, the Sunchon Vinalon Company, and the East Pyongyang Power Plant to be smoothly carried out, normal operation and timely production and supply of machineries from the Taean Heavy Machinery Company should be guaranteed and the partial facility expansion project should also be completed as soon as possible.

Burma

Commission Announces Address Changes for Parties
BK0305025989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] The Commission for Holding Democratic Multi-party General Elections has issued a press release to inform the public on changes of addresses of headquarters of political parties registered with the commission. The commission has entered into record the following changes according to submissions made by the respective parties:

- The All-Burma United Youth Organization has moved its headquarters from No 9, Ma Kyi Kyi Street, Sandaung Township, Rangoon Division to No 109-A, Ngadatkyi Street, Bahan Township, Rangoon Division.
- The Unity and Development Party has moved its headquarters from Room 8, Apartment No 29, U Wizara Yeiktha, Dagon Township, Rangoon Division to No 251, (Tet) Street, Seikkantha Road, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division.
- The Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League has moved its headquarters from No 58, 1st floor, Maha Bandoola Park Road, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division to No 82, top floor, Bo Aung Kyaw Street, Botataung Township, Rangoon Division.
- The People's Volunteer Organization, Burma, has moved its headquarters from No 278-B, 40th Street, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division to No 51, Kya Ward, Kyaukmyaung, Tamwe Township, Rangoon Division.
- The League for Human Rights and Peace has moved its headquarters from No 21, corner of Shweintharha and 115th Streets, Ga-nge Ward, Tamwegyi Ward, Tamwe Township, Rangoon Division to No 175, Theinbyu Street, Mingala Taungnyunt, Rangoon Division.
- The People's Democratic Party for Stability of Freedom and Development has moved its headquarters from No 14-B, Pyithaya Street, 16th Ward, Yankin Township, Rangoon Division to No 131, Ground Floor, 28th Street, Pabedan Township, Rangoon Division.
- The Zomi National Congress has moved its headquarters from No Ba-9, Lwebwel Ward, Tiddim Township, Chin State to No Ma-115, Myoma Ward, Tiddim Township, Chin State.
- The United National Congress has moved its headquarters from No 216, 1st floor, Seikkantha Street, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division to No 53, 3d floor, Sule Pagoda Road, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division.
- The Democratic Human Rights Party has moved its headquarters from No 206, Room No 10, 1st floor, Maung Tawlay, Pabedan Township, Rangoon Division to No 512-514, 1st floor, Maha Bandoola Road, Pabedan Township, Rangoon Division.

Groups Said Preparing 'Provisional Government'
BK0305042589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0353 GMT 3 May 89

[By David Millikin]

[Excerpts] Washington, May 2 (AFP)—Leaders of Burma's main ethnic minorities and other opposition groups were meeting this week in a remote Burmese town to lay the groundwork for a provisional government to replace the country's military regime, a participant in the meeting said here Tuesday [2 May].

The executive committee of the recently formed Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB) has been meeting since last week in Manerplaw, Karen State, to draw up a constitution for the proposed government, said Mimi Myint-hpu, who returned to Washington Monday after attending earlier sessions of the conference.

Ms. Myint-hpu is a member of the Committee for the Restoration of Democracy in Burma, formed in November following a military coup led by General Saw Maung.

The DAB convened its first general conference April 18 in Manerplaw.

Ms. Myint-hpu said the draft constitution called for a federal system of government and would guarantee the existence of a free-market economy and a neutral foreign policy. Discussions on the document were continuing, she said at a briefing here.

(Em Marta, spokesman for the rebel Karens who are hosting the DAB meeting at Manerplaw, said Wednesday the formation of a provisional government has "been postponed for the time being because we are not well-prepared yet."

(Mr. Marta said there are 21 members of the DAB, including the 11 ethnic minorities, one student group, one monk group, two Moslem groups, two overseas Burmese groups, two Thai-based Burmese groups, and two other unspecified groups.)

More than a dozen ethnic insurgencies have been battling for autonomy from the central government in Rangoon since Burma gained independence from Britain in 1948. [passage omitted]

Ms. Myint-hpu said the DAB had been in indirect contact with some of the main legal opposition parties which are planning to contest general elections promised by Burma's military for May 1990.

But she said the movement would not participate in elections held under the military. "Under these conditions, fair and free elections are impossible," she said.

(Local analysts point out that neither the students on the border nor the ethnic rebels present any real threat to Rangoon. The Burmese Army has made significant military gains against the Karens over the past few months.)

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Singapore

Takeshita Departs After Talks With Lee

*BK0405073289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0717 GMT
4 May 89*

[Text] Singapore, May 4 (AFP)—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita left here Thursday for Jakarta after wide-ranging talks with his Singapore counterpart, Lee Kuan Yew.

In a one hour 15 minute meeting Thursday morning, the two premiers devoted most of their time to global problems and "very little time" to some concrete bilateral issues, a Japanese spokesman said.

Mr. Takeshita said Japan would be doubling official development assistance to 50 billion U.S. dollars within five years while adjusting the contents of that program.

Japan had so far put the emphasis on increasing the volume of development assistance, but would now look to improving the quality of that aid, the spokesman said.

He quoted Mr. Lee as stressing the importance of good U.S.-Japanese relations, particularly in the field of trade, because a deterioration in ties could have serious repercussions for other nations, including Singapore.

'Insensitive' Religious Activists Warned

*BK3004142089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1416 GMT
30 Apr 89*

[Text] Singapore, April 30 (AFP)—A leading Singapore minister hit out Sunday at "insensitive" religious activists who could foment friction among Singapore's multi-racial, multi-religious population.

Trade and Industry Minister Lee Hsien Loong warned that religious groups must not get involved in politics, and he said the government was prepared to use detention without trial as a tool to thwart extremism.

In an address to a parliament of religions organized by the Raniakrishna Mission in Singapore, Brigadier General Lee, son of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, said that "insensitive evangelization" posed a serious threat to racial harmony.

He singled out no particular religion for criticism, but said the government was concerned with "the increase in evangelical fervour, assertiveness and competition for converts" among several groups.

"The danger arises from the zealousness of the sub-branches of the main-line religions," he added.

Ethnic Chinese make up about 76 percent of Singapore's 2.6 million population, followed by Malays with 15 percent and Indians with 6.5 percent. Buddhism, Taoism, Islam, Christianity and Hinduism are the main religions.

A report recently released by the government showed a substantial growth in the Christian population since 1980, particularly among evangelical charismatics.

The report, which showed Christians were the dominant group in socio-economic status, also indicated a rise in the number of people professing no religion.

Brig. Gen. Lee disclosed that he had personally been "approached by Christian friends and colleague" who wanted to share their faith with him.

"I have not as a result become a Christian, but I know they acted out of the best of intentions," he said, according to an advance text of his speech released by the government.

But he added a warning: "In Singapore in general, evangelization must be very sensitively done, and the limits set by prudence stop far short of the limits set by law."

In 1987, 22 social activists, many of them members of Roman Catholic lay groups, were detained without trial under the Internal Security Act (ISA) for an alleged Marxist plot against the government. Authorities said some had used their church work as a cover.

Cambodia

Heng Samrin Attends Institute's First Graduation

*BK0305132989 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1100 GMT 3 May 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 3—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, attended the first graduation of the Institute of Economics held in Phnom Penh yesterday.

The ceremony was also attended by Say Chhum, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture, Mrs. Ho Non, minister of industry, Sar Kapon, deputy minister of education, other senior officials, and a large number of the institute's teachers and students.

Vietnamese Ambassador to Cambodia Ngo Dien and Vietnamese experts teaching at the institute were present.

In his opening speech, Sar Kapon brought out the substantial achievements of the institute over the past five years since its foundation. From a detention camp under the Pol Pot regime, he said, the establishment has been turned into one of the most important academic institutions in the country. He highlighted the role and tasks of the institute in the new stage of the revolution, especially in the current economic reform in which economic management plays a very important role. He praised the great endeavours of the institute's teachers and students in teaching and studying and expressed profound thanks to Vietnam's assistance, particularly Vietnamese experts working at the school.

Taking the floor, Nguyen Quang Thai, representative of Vietnamese lecturers, acclaimed Cambodian students' efforts and quick progress in their study. He said Vietnamese teachers would do all they could to help Cambodia develop higher education in service of national construction and development. He thanked the Cambodian party and state for providing favourable conditions for Vietnamese experts to discharge their internationalist duty in Cambodia.

Iv Thong, director of the institute, read the decision on granting diplomas for 99 students of the first batch, who have passed all final examinations after five years' study and apprenticeship. Diplomas were presented to the graduates amidst long cheers and ovations.

A stormy applause swept the meeting hall when President Heng Samrin stepped to the rostrum. After praising considerable achievements of the institute's teachers and students over the past years, especially those of the new graduates, President Heng Samrin said:

"It is not a big number when referring to 99 students graduating from the institute. However, they are really valuable asset of the country which has just embarked on the process of economic reform charted by the recent Second National Conference of Cadres of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. The new graduates will become managerial cadres in different economic branches and service. Due to savage destruction by wars, especially by the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the country has been facing with sharp shortage of qualified cadres in various fields, particularly in economic management. In such a situation, the Phnom Penh Institute of Economics is of ever more importance and its teachers and students have to do their best to fulfill the tasks assigned by the party and state."

President Heng Samrin called on the institute's teachers and students to teach well and study well and make better use of the effective support and assistance of Vietnam and other fraternal countries.

The graduation wound up with the presentation of gifts from the State Council and the Ministry of Education to distinguished and advance students.

Gives Commencement Speech
*BK0305115589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 May 89*

[Speech by Heng Samrin, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee general secretary, at a graduation ceremony held in Phnom Penh on 2 May for 101 Institute of Economics graduates, class of 1989—recorded]

[Summary from poor reception] "On behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and the State of Cambodia Council of State and in my own name, I would like to express my great satisfaction and pleasure at being able to attend this solemn ceremony conferring diplomas on the first class of higher economics students.

"I sincerely admire and praise all students, all comrade lecturers and instructors, both Cambodian and Vietnamese, and all cadres, personnel, and workers of the entire Institute for working hard to produce such excellent results."

The education sector has been gradually restored and developed since the birth of the State of Cambodia on 7 January 1979. In particular, this institute of economics was set up by the party and state in 1984. Now we have successfully completed the education of the first class of economics students. Although the first class of graduates is not numerous, it constitutes a precious investment—precious seeds collected and nurtured over the past 5 years for the restoration and development of the national economy. This good result is attributable to the great efforts and devotion of all concerned. "Furthermore, it is the fruit of the multiform cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam, especially the direct and timely assistance of Vietnam's Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education."

Dear comrades and students, we have determined that our revolution has entered a national democratic stage. "On this basis, in the socioeconomic field we have put forward flexible policies aimed at broadening and fully exploiting all of the potentials and possibilities of the five economic sectors, and vigorously accelerating the cause of restoring and developing the economic and social life in line with the trend of the present-day world, which is making rapid progress in science and technology and engaging in peaceful economic competition."

To ensure the success of a new, lasting, and well-synchronized multicomponent economic system, it is first necessary to bring about an adequate production force as well as a developed, powerful production of goods that meets the needs of the people, especially the peasantry.

Based on the results of past economic management and development efforts, all of us, especially future economists, must strive for an in-depth understanding of the

situation and further improve performance so that the national economy and the people's living conditions become stable and develop. There are four destabilizing factors that can impair economic development: the imbalance in supply and demand, in imports and exports, in income and expense, and in currencies. [passage indistinct]

I would like to make a number of recommendations as follows:

1. You must grasp all of our party and state lines and policies and correctly implement them. Only by doing so can you turn the knowledge you have obtained into worthy activities in service of the motherland.

2. Stay close to the masses and localities. Respect and place the interests of the masses above your own. Learn from the masses and concretely implement theories so as to develop new theories and axioms and test and improve the new policies we have adopted so as to increase production to meet the people's needs both in the immediate and long-term future.

3. Work to temper yourselves and become genuine cadres loyal to the revolution, motherland, and people to deserve the trust and confidence of the party and state in our new generation of intellectuals. Love and respect labor. Strictly observe discipline and overcome all backward, decadent ideas left behind by former societies, such as Mandarinism, bureaucratism, and the belief that you always have to steal from your work. This is the most dangerous trap in our development process.

4. Continue to learn and improve yourselves from more experienced friends and colleagues. Avoid being smug and complacent with your knowledge and looking down upon less fortunate or less educated persons.

The new development era calls for constant improvement; hence, the need to learn all the time. The party and state will institute a policy of encouragement commensurate with achievements.

The institute and its personnel are certainly proud of those of you who will help implement party policy on higher and vocational education by striving to ensure that instruction and study will be done in the national language in years to come.

At the same time, the party and state have also worked out a policy to appropriately encourage teachers, including university lecturers, creating stabilizing conditions for them to work and build up the rank of economic cadres, intellectuals, and skilled workers.

"In short, all of you must firmly grasp and correctly implement all party and state policies on economic restoration and development by concretely implementing theories, and staying close to the localities and the

masses, people, and working men to achieve this principle and target. At the same time, you must strive to further temper yourselves to become good cadres, win the trust of the party and state, and enjoy the affection of the people."

Dear comrades and friends, dear brothers and students, with the confidence of the party and state in your sense of responsibility toward the destiny of the motherland and with faith in the future of our motherland, I hope that all of you will implement well all of the tasks entrusted by the party, state, and people, thus making a noble contribution to the cause of national defense and reconstruction.

Sihanouk Gives Speech at Bangkok Luncheon

BK0405091989 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 May 89

[Speech by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, at 29 April Bangkok luncheon hosted in his honor by His Excellency General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Royal Thai Government—read by announcer]

[Text] Bangkok, 29 April 1989.

Your excellency Prime Minister: The precious words full of friendship for me and, especially, for Cambodia and the Cambodian people that your excellency, prime minister of the Royal Thai Government, just uttered fill me with great emotion. I would like to express deep gratitude to your excellency for the solemn reception that your great and glorious country and the Royal Thai Government accorded me yesterday upon my arrival in Bangkok, your beautiful, prosperous, and famous capital. My wife and I would like to express warm gratitude to Your Excellency and Madame Bunruan Chunhawan for this brilliant luncheon, which takes place in a fraternal atmosphere.

Your excellency Prime Minister, Madame, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen, for many years the Kingdom of Thailand has made relentless efforts to rescue my unfortunate country, Cambodia, and my hapless people from the hell of war by most generously accepting the heavy burden of hundreds of thousands of refugees. For this, excellency, permit me to express profound respect to the king and queen of the Kingdom of Thailand and to express my lasting gratitude to the great Thai people, to the Royal Thai Government, and to the Thai Armed Forces for rendering countless services to my unfortunate compatriots.

It is evident that the problem of Cambodian refugees, who can be found everywhere in the world and who number nearly 1 million, can be solved only when a fair solution is found for the Cambodian problem, which is one of the most grievous and complex problems and

which, in reality, is a problem between the aggressor and colonialist SRV and the Cambodian people, victim of a warmongering, expansionist, imperialist, and colonialist policy.

One day in New York, Indian Foreign Minister Natwar Singh told me that there are plenty of cooks who want to prepare food for my people, meaning that many foreign powers have tried and are trying hard to solve the Cambodian problem. I thank all these powers for being so kind to Cambodia and the Cambodian people. However, to the Cambodian national resistance forces, of whom I am the leader, and to Democratic Kampuchea, of which I am the president, the food that Cambodia and the Cambodian people need for their survival and that does not intoxicate or cause any stomach upsets should have the following ingredients and character:

1. Completely and unconditionally withdraw the SRV aggressor troops that are occupying and imposing a colonialist yoke on my country. This troop withdrawal should be monitored and the composition of the international control commission [ICC] should be determined by an international conference in Paris, and not unilaterally by the SRV.
2. Dissolve the illegal so-called People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] simultaneously with Democratic Kampuchea, which is a legal state and has been a full-fledged member of the United Nations since April 1975. Set up a provisional quadripartite government with each party having equal rights, including the parties of Samdech Sihanouk, Son Sann, Khieu Samphan, and Hun Sen. The armies of the four parties must be of equal size. Suppose each party's army has 10,000 men, the remaining troops above the 10,000 men must hand over their arms to the ICC and become ordinary citizens.
3. Seek as many possibilities as possible to send an international peacekeeping force [IPKF] to Cambodia by having the United Nations take care of dispatching this force or allowing the international conference on Cambodia in Paris to be the one to arrange for and decide this matter. If there are doubts or even charges that Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge want to return to power alone and tyrannize the Cambodian people again, the presence of the IPKF in Cambodia must not be opposed, for this IPKF will have the task of thoroughly monitoring and controlling the Khmer Rouge and will take measures to prevent the Khmer Rouge from breaching their pledge to support a quadripartite government and respect human rights in Cambodia.
4. Conduct a general election under supervision of the ICC and the assistance of the IPKF, if this international force is present in Cambodia. The Cambodian National Assembly will come out of this election and this National Assembly will adopt the Cambodian constitution. Every Cambodian, man and woman, must respect and implement this constitution.

5. Cambodia will become a neutral and nonaligned country again.

Your excellency Prime Minister, if Hun Sen and the SRV refuse to accept at least the first, second, and fourth points of this reasonable proposal by the Cambodian national resistance movement, which I head, the coming meeting between Sihanouk and Hun Sen on 2 and 3 May 1989 or the third Jakarta meeting or the roundtable of the four Cambodian factions in Paris will certainly bear no fruit.

As far as our Cambodian national resistance movement is concerned, if we agree to submit to the illegal framework of the PRK—even if this regime changes its name and flag—would mean that we agree to let our Cambodian motherland remain a Vietnamese colony forever. In the 19th century we lost Kampuchea Kraom, which has already become part of South Vietnam. We cannot just let Vietnam swallow present-day tiny Cambodia also.

At present a large number of so-called peace- and justice-loving countries, especially their media, have decided to desert the Cambodian national resistance movement in order to help boost the Vietnamese colonialists' victory in Cambodia, represented by the PRK. These countries and their media have the right to scorn or to desert the Cambodian national resistance movement. We Cambodian patriots can do nothing. However, despite their misfortune, the Cambodian people have always been a proud and courageous people. For example, though aware that in our struggle we will never defeat the Vietnamese because they are stronger, we Cambodians still resolutely continue to fight and refuse to surrender to the Hanoi Vietnamese or any foreign powers.

The Cambodian national resistance movement, the legitimate representative of the Cambodian people, will continue to fight the Vietnamese colonialists until death even if the press and politicians throughout the world condemn us for committing the crime of daring to oppose Vietnam. We resolutely reject peace a la Vietnam. We love peace, but we cannot accept peace without 100 percent national independence, peace in which our Cambodian people cannot enjoy the sacred right to self-determination.

At present many believe that Vietnam has only 50,000 troops in Cambodia. In reality there are some 100,000 Vietnamese troops in the country. In addition to this, there are tens of thousands of other Vietnamese soldiers disguised as Cambodians and integrated as Cambodian soldiers of the PRK, 100,000 other militiamen disguised as Cambodian militiamen, and more than 1 million Vietnamese nationals who have come to plunder my nation of its land and natural resources.

In the face of the above-mentioned Vietnamization of Cambodia, our Cambodian national resistance movement has the sacred duty of carrying on the struggle to the end.

Your Excellency Prime Minister, madame, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen, before concluding, on behalf of Democratic Kampuchea, I would like to respectfully express deep thanks to Thailand and ASEAN for past and present noble activities to enable our Cambodia to be reborn one day as a free and independent country enjoying its territorial integrity. I would also like to wish the King of Thailand the best of health, long life, and ever greater prestige and fame and the queen the best of health and happiness.

Shevardnadze-Nguyen Co Thach Meet

BK0405061589 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 May 89

[Station editorial: "Since the Soviet Union Is Supporting the Hanoi Authorities in Their Aggression Against Cambodia and the Hanoi Authorities Are Invading and Occupying Cambodia, They Do Not Have Any Right To Discard Any Cambodian Faction"]

[Text] During their recent meeting in Moscow, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach proposed that a so-called international conference be convened in order to prevent the Democratic Kampuchean faction from returning to power.

Isn't this remark by Shevardnadze and Nguyen Co Thach interference in Cambodia's internal affairs? Isn't it an encroachment upon the Cambodian people's right to self-determination?

Such a remark by the Soviet and Vietnamese authorities is aimed at sowing discord among the Cambodian resistance forces, to make it easy for Vietnam to annex Cambodia to the Indochinese federation of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

It is known to all in the world that the Soviet Union has aided the Hanoi authorities in their aggression and occupation of Cambodia. The UN General Assembly has annually condemned the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Cambodia for the past 10 years with a majority vote. Thus, as the aggressors against Cambodia, the Soviet Union and the Hanoi authorities do not have any right to discard any Cambodian faction. The Soviet Union must stop aiding the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia. Meanwhile, the Hanoi authorities must really withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia under the supervision of an effective international organization of the United Nations.

Laos

Diplomatic Relations Established With Peru

BK0305121589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] On 2 May the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Foreign Affairs Ministry issued the following news release:

On Thursday, 27 April 1989, at the Office of the United Nations, representatives of the LPDR and the Republic of Peru signed a joint news release on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The news release reads as follows:

The LPDR Government and the Government of the Republic of Peru have agreed to establish diplomatic relations with the purpose of strengthening, promoting, and expanding friendly relations and extensive cooperation between the two countries in accordance with the principles of international laws and charters of the United Nations and in adherence with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement in an effort to seek international peace and security, correct and just economic and social relations, and the elimination of all forms of colonialism and racism.

The LPDR Government and the Government of the Republic of Peru have agreed to exchange ambassadors at an early date.

French Socialist Party Delegation Arrives

Met at Airport

BK0405081189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] A delegation of the French Socialist Party led by Pierre Guidoni, national secretary in charge of external relations, arrived in Vientiane yesterday afternoon for a 3-day visit to Laos to exchange information with the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP].

The delegation was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun—member of the party Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Central Committee's Foreign Relations Committee, and first deputy minister of foreign affairs—along with a number of cadres concerned.

Meets With Party Delegation

BK0405081589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] A meeting to exchange information was held in Vientiane this morning between a delegation of the LPRP led by Thongsavat Khaikhamphithon, member of the party Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and a delegation of the French Socialist Party led by Pierre Guidoni, national secretary in charge of external relations. During the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on international and regional situations and on other issues of common interest. On this occasion, the LPRP delegation informed the French party delegation of the new changes in the economic field in Laos, such as the changes in concepts and the economic management mechanism. The two sides highly appraised Lao-French relations in the recent past as well as at present.

Meets With Sali Vongkhamsao
*BK0405111189 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT
4 May 89*

[Text] Vientiane, May 4 (KPL)—Sali Vongkhamsao, Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC [Central Committee], received here yesterday a delegation of the French Socialist Party led by Mr. Pierre Guidoni, national secretary for international relations who is on a current visit to the Lao PDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic].

Sali Vongkhamsao warmly welcomed the visit of the French delegation. He informed the French delegation about economic development in the country in the past 13 years. In this connection, he highly appreciated French aid and the cooperation between Laos and France, describing such state of affairs as a contribution to the further strengthening of solidarity between the parties of the two countries.

French Ambassador to Laos Mr. Marc Menguy was also present at the meeting.

Second Trade Union Federation Congress Held

Chairman Issues Appeal on May Day
*BK0305112989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 3 May 89*

[“Appeal” issued by Soi Sombatdouang, chairman of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions Central Committee, to Lao laboring people throughout the country on International Labor Day; dated 1 May—read by announcer]

[Text] On 1 May the chairman of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions [FLTU] Central Committee issued an appeal calling on laboring Lao people throughout the country to launch emulation campaigns in carrying out production to improve life.

The appeal reads as follows: On the occasion of the 103d anniversary of International Labor Day, 1 May, and to hail the success of the second national trade union congress, on behalf of the FLTU Central Committee, I would like to extend affection to all fraternal Lao multiethnic laboring people. I would also like to take this occasion to convey the FLTU Central Committee’s warm greetings and close salutations to the Lao working class and multiethnic laboring people. I would like to express sincere thanks to Vietnamese and Soviet experts and workers, as well as experts and workers of other fraternal socialist countries and friendly countries, who have been performing their tasks in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic. I would also like to convey salutations, greetings, and best wishes to all comrades and friends.

Throughout the past year the Lao working class and multiethnic laboring people throughout the country, together with the entire party and people, have vigorously brought into full play, through various forms of

activities, the newly changed spirit and contents of the fourth party congress resolution with a view to fulfilling economic and social goals in accordance with the new economic management mechanism. Under difficult and complex economic and social circumstances, the fraternal workers have remained confident in the party and state and given support to all their newly changed plans and policies, thereby securely maintaining, promoting, and expanding the noble and glorious revolutionary traditions of the working class and of the nation. They have taken the initiative in carrying out production, which has resulted in improving life step by step. They have also positively joined in the struggle to do away with negative phenomena, implemented equal rights in society, and positively contributed to the motivation and mobilization movements, thus purifying the party and state organizations and enhancing social relations.

On behalf of the FLTU Central Committee, I hereby praise and hail the achievements scored over the past year by the fraternal Lao multiethnic laboring people. In light of the economic and social difficulties in Lao society, our Lao working class must accept our weak points and shortcomings, and persistently make efforts to settle and perfect them. We must also profoundly and fully understand our historic roles, duties, and responsibilities so that, together with the entire people, we can strive to compete in carrying out production, practice thrift, and increasingly raise labor productivity as well as economic quality and efficiency, reduce ready-made goods in order to contribute to stabilizing commodity prices in the markets and gradually improving the living conditions. We must strive to translate into reality the Second FLTU Congress resolution, overfulfill the five economic projects and the state plan for 1989, and securely defend our socialist country.

With the 1 May spirit and to welcome the success of the Second FLTU Congress, I am convinced that all fraternal Lao working class and multiethnic laboring people throughout the country, together with the entire party, army, and people, will determinedly overcome all difficulties and successfully fulfill all tasks assigned to them—in particular, the production tasks in the 1989 main rice farming—to score great achievements in all respects to welcome the forthcoming 14th anniversary of the 2 December national day.

I wish all fraternal laboring people and families good health and happiness.

Philippines

Maceda Favors Increased U.S. Forces in Region
*HK0305101789 Manila Manila Broadcasting
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 3 May 89*

[Text] The Asia-Pacific region, particularly Southeast Asia and the Philippines, could be a major battleground in a possible future conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. This was the implication of a

briefing given by Admiral Hardisty the commander in chief of the Pacific Command of the U.S. Armed Forces, to Senator Ernesto Maceda, the chairman of the Senate Committee on National Defense and Security.

The commander in chief of the Pacific Command of the U.S. Armed Forces, or CINCPAC, invited Senators Maceda, Herrera, Orlando Mercado, and Tamano to a briefing on the security and defense situation in the Asia-Pacific region. Of the senators, only Maceda was present. According to Herrera, he was not prepared to give any commitment to CINCPAC regarding the U.S. bases issue, while Senator Mercado said he was busy with other more important activities, resulting in his failure to attend the briefing. When asked why he did not attend the meeting, Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on National Defense Senator Tamano said he was not invited.

According to Maceda, Adm Hardisty told him that the Soviet Union is strengthening its forces in the Asia-Pacific region, which is contrary to a statement by Soviet General Secretary Michail Gorbachev that the Soviets are reducing their forces in the region. Maceda also said that the Soviet Union has 120 submarines in the Far East, and that they are increasing their forces in Vladivostok and Cam Rahn Bay in Vietnam.

When asked about the possibility of Soviet submarines emerging in the Bicol and Samar regions, North Korea, and the PRC, Adm Hardisty said that this is very unlikely because the United States will not allow this to happen. On this note, Maceda is hoping that the United States will strengthen its forces in the Asia-Pacific region.

[Begin Maceda recording—slant lines indicate English]
/What I think is that—I guess there is a possibility in the future, there is a possibility—we become a probable major area of conflict, considering that the Soviet forces have already upgraded themselves here to bring themselves closer to equality to the American forces./ Previously, the U.S. forces were stronger. Not now. That's what the allegation is. [end recording]

✓ **Guerrillas, Soldiers Clash Near U.S. Base**
OW0405095289 Tokyo KYODO in English
0928 GMT 4 May 89

[Text] Mabalacat, Philippines, May 4 KYODO—A communist guerrilla was killed and another injured in a gunfight with soldiers in a crowded neighborhood near a U.S. Air base north of Manila shortly before noon Thursday, police said.

Police Lt. Lorenzo Mercado said two Philippine Constabulary soldiers and two informers on patrol in a residential area in the village of Dau, half a kilometer from the gate of Clark Air Base, saw three suspected members of the New People's Army (NPA).

The soldiers, wearing civilian clothes, ordered the three, who were walking casually, to stop. Instead, one of them drew his gun, igniting the shootout.

The three then ran in different directions, entering houses in the area to evade the patrol while engaged in a running gun battle which lasted 30 minutes. One rebel was killed and another wounded in the exchange of fire, but he escaped with his other comrade.

The three were suspected members of the NPA's Mariano Garcia Brigade which claimed responsibility for the killing of two U.S. servicemen, another American and a Filipino of American descent outside Clark in October 1987, police said.

About 50 soldiers who searched the neighborhood failed to find the two rebels who escaped.

Elsewhere, the military said about 100 NPA guerrillas burned two buses in the southern Philippines after the owners allegedly refused to pay "revolutionary taxes" to the rebels.

None of the passengers were harmed by the rebels, who stopped the buses on a highway in Agusan Del Sur Wednesday morning in the third such incident this past week.

Manglapus Welcomes Economic Cooperation Plan
HK2804133789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] Australia's proposed ministerial meeting on economic cooperation may be held this year. However, Secretary Manglapus said that Manila would have to study whether to participate in the meeting or not, and added that he is not sure whether the United States will also join or not. Manglapus has welcomed Bob Hawke's proposal, but said that the country's cabinet members would have to consult with other countries in the Asia-Pacific region before it could announce its decision.

Manglapus Allays Fears Over 'Spies'
HK0305104589 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Speaking to reporters after a cabinet meeting at Malacanang, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said that he does not know what kind of spies are operating in the country. This is an open society, and I do not know the kind of spies operating here, declared Manglapus. However, he stressed that there was no need to be afraid of spies, because this was the problem of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Rice-for-Coconut Oil Deal Made With Vietnam
*HK2804042589 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 28 Apr 89*

[Text] A leading organization of Vietnamese vegetable oil manufacturers has formally committed to expand trade with the Philippines. The association plans to export a huge volume of Vietnamese rice to the country starting this year. Philippine Coconut Authority Chairman Jose Romero said an agreement to this effect was officially concluded between the Philippine Government and the National Union of Vietnam Vegetable Oil Manufacturers.

For the Vietnamese rice, the Philippines offered to export coconut oil and other coconut by-products to that country.

Japan Assures of Cooperation in Aid Program
*HK2804083589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 28 Apr 89 pp 1, 21*

[Text] The Japanese government will continue to cooperate with the nation-building efforts of President Aquino, according to Takeshi Yagi, economic director of the Japanese embassy in Manila.

He said that Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's announced resignation will not affect policies of the Japanese government toward the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which include the Philippines.

According to him, the prime minister, in an interview with ASEAN journalists, said that "it is inconceivable for any change of policy toward ASEAN to take place because the consistency and continuity of Japanese foreign policy will be maintained."

He also explained that Takeshita decided to proceed with his scheduled visit to the ASEAN countries "in the light of such consistency and continuity."

The visit of Prime Minister Takeshita in Manila will cover a wide range of policies and economic matters, such as trade, investment, and economic assistance.

With regard to the Multilateral Aid Initiative (MAI), otherwise known as Philippine Assistance Program or PAP, which is expected to be one of the important items to be discussed between Prime Minister Takeshita and president Aquino, Yagi pointed out that consultations are proceeding "enthusiastically with the expectation that this initiative will be launched within this year, as was agreed between Prime Minister Takeshita and U.S. President George Bush in February this year."

The embassy official also referred to the ASEAN-Japan Development Fund (AJDF), for which Japanese and the Philippine governments have been holding "intensive

consultations to bring them to a successful conclusion as soon as possible." The AJDF is a fund to be loaned out to the private sector of the recipient country in an effort to spur its development.

According to the Japanese embassy official, consultative missions from Japan for the 16th yen loan package are being schedule in "the near future."

Viewed as Cautious in Granting Aid
*HK0305113389 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 3 May 89 pp 1, 6*

[By staff member Maritess Sison]

[Text] Japan would be "more cautious in assessing projects it will support under the proposed Philippine Aid Plan (PAP) because the Japanese public has grown "increasingly concerned" about unsuccessful projects funded by Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA).

The Japanese public's concern, sources at the Economic Cooperation Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs said, is likewise reflected in the Diet (parliament).

"We have to be responsive to some extent to these demands," the sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said in a recent interview. "We have to be cautious. It will lead to a closer assessment of projects anywhere."

The sources said one project which came under "severe attack" from the Japanese public involved the upgrading of a seaman's institute in Tacloban City.

Grant and technical assistance for the project, which began towards the end of the Marcos regime in 1986, was "not fully utilized," according to a team which conducted an inspection there a few months ago.

Asked if Japan would impose any conditions for its future projects, particularly those under the PAP list, the sources said, "normally in bilateral assistance, we don't want to impose, our preference is to engage in policy dialogue."

The sources said that while Japan's contribution for the PAP has not yet been determined, it would nevertheless assume the traditional form of ODA, which involves grant and technical assistance and concessional loans.

The sources also said that while there have been "improvements" in the way ODA-funded projects in the country are handled, "many things remain to be done."

The Government's "aid-dispensing capacity" or "absorptive capacity" remains a problem, the sources said.

Japan is expected to be the biggest donor for the PAP, also known as the Multilateral Aid Initiative (MAI), which aims to shore up the Philippine economy.

Aquino To Request Takeshita's Help
*OW0405120689 Tokyo KYODO in English
1132 GMT 4 May 89*

[By Virgilio C. Galvez]

[Text] Manila, May 4 KYODO—Philippine President Corazon Aquino said Thursday she will ask Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita for help to make sure that countries supporting an aid plan for the Philippines meet for a pledging session in Tokyo this June.

Aquino told Manila-based Japanese Journalists that she was looking forward to her meeting with Takeshita shortly after his arrival from Jakarta on Saturday. Takeshita wil return to Tokyo on Sunday.

"One of the top issues will be the Philippine Aid Plan, and I would like to ask Prime Minister Takeshita's help in pushing through the pledging session this year in Tokyo," she said when asked about the meeting's agenda.

Japan strongly backs the U.S.-sponsored aid plan, which is expected to raise about 10 billion dollars in five years for the Philippines. Other countries being tapped include France, West Germany, Canada, Australia, and Singapore.

Aquino stressed that despite Takeshita's announced intention to resign, she did not consider him a "lame-duck prime minister," saying that the concept "is not true to Japanese politics."

Earlier, opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile said Aquino should not expect too much from Takeshita, because he cannot bind his successor to any agreement reached during his stay in Manila.

"(He) has nothing. (He) is on his way out. Maybe he is only here for a junket," Enrile said in a radio interview.

Asked to comment on the Recruit scandal which led to Takeshita's fall from power, the 55-year-old president said she hoped the Japanese Government and people will be able to work things out to prevent similar occurrence in the future.

"I suppose Prime Minister Takeshita being the head of the party took it upon himself to take full responsibility," said Aquino.

Aquino also said she expects no change in Japan's policies toward the association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), even with a change in leadership in Tokyo. ASEAN includes the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Brunei and Malaysia.

"The visit of Prime Minister Takeshita ... Is in effect a way of conveying to the ASEAN countries that (Japan's) policies will continue, regardless of who the next prime minister will be," she said.

In the same press conference, Aquino emphasized that the aid plan was not directly linked to the issue of whether her government would allow U.S. military bases to remain in the Philippines.

"I don't think the Japanese Government or Japanese people will want to link their assistance to the presence of U.S. Facilities here," she said.

"Also, other European countries who have nothing to do with the presence of the U.S. in our military bases will not want to get involved in something like this."

The lease on the six U.S. facilities, which include two of America's largest overseas air and naval installations, will expire in September 1991.

Aquino said talks on the future of the U.S. bases will have to begin before the September 1990 deadline, when Manila must notify Washington about its position.

"Before we reach September 1990, it is important that the two sides talk," she said. "Until we are seated at the negotiating table, we do not know really what it is that the Americans will offer or what it is the Filipino people will be prepared to accept."

She has said negotiations may begin toward the end of 1989. For the last two years of the lease, the Philippines will receive at least 481 million dollars annual from the United States.

Aquino To Convene Debt Council After 7 May
*HK0305112589 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR
in English 3 May 89 pp 1, 7*

[Text] President Aquino will convene the newly formed legislative-executive foreign debt council after May 7 to discuss new strategies for managing the country's over \$28-billion external debt.

The President told reporters yesterday that the government wants "better treatment and special treatment" in the restructuring of its debt.

But she indicated that the government will not seek amendments to or review the Letter of Intent [LOI] or memorandum of economic policy agreed upon by the government recently with the International Monetary Fund.

She said she asked Senate President Jovito Salonga and House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. to inform the legislative members of the debt council that they will meet after May 7 when other council members are expected to return from a meeting of the Asian Development Bank in Beijing.

In her Labor Day speech last Monday, the President reiterated that she will not sacrifice the country's growth merely to please the country's foreign creditors.

"What I have been saying all along is ...considering the fact that we have performed very well in comparison to other debtor countries, and also that we have complied with the conditionalities imposed upon us, then I really believe we should be accorded better treatment and special treatment," the President said.

She repeated that she was "encouraged" by reports from Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme, head of the country's debt negotiating panel, that the Philippines will be one of the first beneficiaries of the Brady plan, which seeks to condone part of the Third World's massive \$1.3-trillion debt.

Asked if the government is planning to review the LOI agreed upon with the IMF, the President pointed out that the government has agreed to the provisions there, including the setting of a 6.5 percent growth for this year.

Workers Council Issues Labor Day Statement

HK0105043789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY

INQUIRER in English 1 May 89 p 9

[Statement issued on 1 May by Labor Advisory and Consultative Council]

[Text] Onward to May 1

Heighten Our Unity, Fight Poverty

and Trade Union Repression!

Persist in the Struggle

for Genuine Independence and Democracy!

(Statement of Unity)

Fellow workers:

Today, we commemorate Labor Day, aggrieved and in passionate protest.

Three years after the downfall of the Marcos dictatorship, and the widespread expectations of the workers and the Filipino people for fundamental changes in society, and our lot, we protest our dismal state. For in countless factories, mines, timber-yards, and plantations all over the land, we remain the victims of trade union repression, and suffer increasing exploitation and intense poverty.

Our take home pay could no longer cover the barest necessities in life as prices rise rapidly and with no letup. The higher the prices, the more meager our wages become, thus increasing the super-profits of multinationals and big business. If these were results of uncontrollable destiny or still attributable to the misdeeds of the past dictator, we will bear our burdens silently, for we are workers, steeled and disciplined.

But no! Our increasing poverty is not destined. It is the result of current decisions made in the comfort of multinational boardrooms and the halls of Malacanang. Thus, we protest our increasing misery as results of decisions and policies, made without consultation, glaringly shortsighted and at our expense! We expect our situation to even worsen as President Aquino implements her Letter of Intent (LOI) to the IMF. Because of the LOI, prices of rice had gone up, shipping fares and LRT [expansion unknown] rates follow. By next month, oil price and power rate increases are expected. Then the tuition fee hike and the intense crisis to be caused by the LOI dictated devaluation.

Our right to fight, to wage strikes is repressed. Despite the solemn pledge to dismantle the fascist structures of the past dictatorship, the government has retained the anti-strike and anti-labor BP [Batas Pambansa—Presidential Decree] 130 and 227, through the passage of the more repressive Herrera Bill (R.A. [Republic Act] 6715). Our picketlines are continuously harassed by armed vigilantes, goons, the police and the military!

Today, as we commemorate the International Workingmen's Day, we affirm our resolve to fight exploitation and oppression:

1. Repeal the anti-worker RA 6715 and the antistrike Marcos laws! The Aquino regime continues to uphold and institutionalize the fascist laws enacted by the Marcos dictatorship and uses such to stifle trade union rights. Through the provisions on 5-year CBAs [Collective Bargaining Agreement], direct election of national federation officials, and the prohibition on strikes based on violations of CBA, all aim to paralyze the progressive trade union movement.

Batas Pambansa Nos. 130 and 227 and all repressive laws must be immediately repealed.

2. End trade union repression! For a government that has premised itself on the restoration of civil liberties, the track record on trade union and human rights is appalling.

We call on the government to dismantle the vigilante death squads, military garrisons and detachments in all work places, inasmuch as these groups as well as the CAFGU [Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Unit] and other paramilitary units are involved in atrocities against unionists.

4 May 1989

3. Fight for a decent wage increase of P [pesos] 30.00 nationwide! Our politicians have dangled a divisive P15 increase for Metro Manila and P6 in the provinces. The resulting regionalization of wage rates would further chain workers into the mire of poverty while foreign and big business would feast in this insulting pittance of wage increase. The reinforcement of cheap and docile labor has always been the mark of the Aquino administration.

We reject the government's wage regionalization scheme and ECOP's [Employers Confederation of the Philippines] meager offer of P15.00 increases in Metro Manila, P10.00 selected cities, municipalities and provinces and P6.00 in other areas. We shall fight for the P30.00 wage hike for all workers nationwide, inasmuch as this amount would be an initial step in attaining the living wage levels commensurate to the family poverty threshold income.

We stand for an automatic wage indexation system wherein salary levels are adjusted according to inflation levels. At the same time, only through genuine unions armed with the right to strike can the workers really fight for decent wage increases.

4. Reject the Letter of Intent! For so long our foreign debt policy has been that of mendicity and subservience to the dictates of the International Monetary Fund and creditors. The recent Memorandum on Economic Policy further binds the Filipino people to onerous loan conditions, threatening the tenure of thousands of government employees through privatization, affecting prices of oil, electricity, water and even our staple food, rice.

We call on the Filipino people to reject these impositions. We stand one with the consumers in opposing any attempt to increase gasoline prices. We demand the rollback of the price of rice and the reduction of farm input costs as pesticides and fertilizers to alleviate the conditions of the Filipino peasantry. We are united with the students and parents in calling for a moratorium in tuition fee hikes. We are one with the nationalist businessmen in the fight to end regressive taxation wherein the poor shoulder the burden of government expenditures through such means as the Value Added Tax. We vow to be one with the people in condemning the subservience of the present regime to the IMF and U.S. big business.

Fellow workers!

In close solidarity with the rest of the Filipino people, we shall fight for an end to foreign domination, the removal of all foreign military bases from our shores, the development of genuine industrialization and a self-reliant economy, the full implementation of genuine land reform and the eradication of landlordism, an end to elitist "democracy" and the ushering in of political pluralism.

We say: Never again to disunity that has plagued our workers in the past forty years. Never again! to the onslaught unleashed upon the defenseless workers by various anti-labor interests.

Today, we review our fighting ranks and marshal our forces, to fight for our demands, and to commit our modest share in the Filipino people's struggle to completely rid our land of tyranny, attain genuine democracy, national independence, and social emancipation.

1 May 1989.

[Signed By]

Crispin Beltran

Kilusang Mayo UNO-[1 May Movement] LACC [Laban Advisory and Consultative Council]

Paterno Menzon

ILAW-LACC [expansion unknown]

Bayani Diwa

Alliance of Filipino Workers [AFW] (Formerly National Hospital Employees Association) AFW-LMLC-[Lakas Manggagawa (Workers' Power) Labor Center] LACC

Key Capa

Katipunan-[National Union of Philippine Workers] WFTU-[World Federation of Trade Unions] LACC

Vicente Bata

NATU-[National Association of Trade Unions] WFTU-LACC

For Benjamin C. Alar

TUPAS-FSM [expansion unknown]-WFTU-LACC

Labor Groups Threaten Nationwide Strike

HK0305025189 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] Militant labor groups, under the Labor Advisory and Consultative Council, are continuing to finalize plans for a nationwide strike. This developed as the Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement] threatened to hold another rally at Mendiola Bridge on Friday for the what they call the violent dispersal of some of their members last Monday.

Leaders To Discuss Details

HK0405055789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 May 89 pp 1, 8

[By Jim Gomez]

[Text] The country's largest trade unions yesterday scheduled a nationwide strike June 1 to press Congress to approve their demand for a P [peso] 30 across-the-board wage increase earlier rejected by President Aquino.

The strike, scheduled for only a day, was set by the Trade Union congress of the Philippines [TUCP], but was supported by other labor groups, including the leftwing Kilusang Mayo Uno.

Labor leaders said the plan to go on nationwide strike, which would be the second under Ms. Aquino's term, would be dropped if Congress granted a P30 across-the-board raise.

Democrito Mendoza, TUCP president, said leaders of the Labor Advisory Consultative Council and the TUCP would meet tomorrow at the Asian Institute of Tourism in Quezon City to discuss the details of the strike.

The date and duration of the strike could still be changed depending on the outcome of the meeting, he said.

"It's all systems go," said Nick Elman, KMU spokesman, when asked about strike preparations. Homer Punzalan of the TUCP, which claims 1.3 million members, said they were ready to launch a nationwide work stoppage as early as two weeks ago.

Mendoza said organized labor decided to push through with the strike after Ms. Aquino twice turned down the workers' P30 demand, and the House of Representatives deferred its decision on the wage issue "on very flimsy grounds."

He said most House members are delaying decision on the controversial wage issue because of their links with big business.

Speaker Ramon V. Mitra warned the government that Congress would shelve the controversial wage deal unless the Department of Labor and Employment could prove that businessmen would be able to comply with it.

"The law is not being implemented now and yet we are being asked to enact yet another minimum wage law that would penalize those who are complying with the law," Mitra told Palace reporters in an "ambush" interview.

Mitra said the House had gathered information showing that many businessmen do not comply with the minimum wage law which pegs daily wages at P64 for industrial workers and at P54 for agricultural workers.

Mitra said he asked Ms. Aquino to send Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon to Congress to justify the government position on the need for a new wage law.

He said the controversy over salary increases was similar to that over the government plan to pass a new tax law so it can increase the taxes on certain items such as cigarettes and liquor.

Mitra said he told the President not to expect Congress to pass the two measures—the wage and tax bills—"unless we are satisfied that the administration is already implementing existing laws."

Meanwhile, the House committee on labor proposed a bill seeking a three-tier increase in the daily minimum wage: a P16 raise in Metro Manila, P11 in selected areas and P6 in the rest of the country.

Another committee, the House committee on appropriations, urged the approval of house Bill 10054 which seeks to standardize the salaries of government employees. The committee recommended a P1,656 minimum monthly wage for government workers.

It also proposed to peg the President's monthly salary at P42,000.

In the Senate, at least five senators, led by Senate President Jovito Salonga, have expressed support for an across-the-board raise of P30 for all workers.

Workers in most industries, particularly bus and jeepney drivers, earlier said they would support industrial workers if they decided to stop work all over the country.

The Alliance of Drivers Association, composed of three large jeepney drivers' organizations, said they would support a nationwide strike.

Leaders of the alliance which includes the Federation of Jeepney Operators and Rivers Association of the Philippines (PEJODAP), PISTON [United Organization of Drivers Nationwide] and Pasang Masda [Federation of Manila Suburbs Drivers Association] said they would be forced to go on strike themselves if the government increased the price of fuel.

Monsod Warns Against Staggered Wage Increases
*HK0305110989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 3 May 89 pp 1, 8*

[By staff writer Rowena Bundang, with reports from P.M. Lustre Jr, R. Manlangit, and M. Cagurangan]

[Text] Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod warned Congress yesterday against implementing minimum wage increases on a staggered basis until next year, saying that the expectations of wage adjustments could create more problems such as drastic hikes in the prices of basic goods.

"Any expectation of additional wage increases next year would only trigger higher prices of commodities this year as it has always happened," Monsod told the labor committee of the House of Representatives during a hearing yesterday.

"If Congress is to adopt a new wage rate, it should implement (the pay raise) right now to avert any jacking up of prices next year in expectation of additional wage increases," Monsod added.

Other developments:

—Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon said the congressional proposal to trim down the bureaucracy by half needs careful study as it could aggravate the country's unemployment problem.

—President Corazon Aquino has called for another meeting with labor leaders at Malacanang, this time to discuss "livelihood" projects.

—Sen. Ernesto Herrera, in a privilege speech, laid squarely on the International Monetary Fund the blame for the worsening situation of Filipino workers and proposed 12 measures for the workers' relief, including a P [peso] 30 increase in the daily minimum wage.

Monsod said that whenever a wage increase is announced "prematurely" businessmen take advantage of the situation by increasing the prices of goods ahead of the actual implementation of the new salary scheme.

She cited a similar incident when reports circulated on an impending hikes in rice prices, because of an alleged shortage of the grain.

Businessmen took advantage of the reports by increasing the prices of rice although there was only an artificial shortage of the commodity.

She described as a "laudable objective" the move by Congress for a P25 to P30 staggered increase in the minimum wage of workers. However, she added: "We have to be realistic...because the proposals might not be implemented by all employers and it could drive up the inflation rate higher."

If congress adopts its staggered raise proposal, it would cause the inflation rate to balloon from 8.8 percent to 12.4 percent, while the compliance rate would only be 48 percent.

Malacanang's proposal for P15 raise for workers in Metro Manila and P10 and P6 increases for those outside the capital region will keep the inflation level at 8.4 to 8.8 percent, while the compliance rate would be a higher 67 percent.

In his privilege speech, Herrera said the memorandum of economic policy containing the measures the Philippines has committed to undertake in the next three years will result in an increase of prices and taxes.

Herrera, chairman of the Senate committee on labor, and a prominent labor leader before his election to the Senate, said the IMF-sanctioned economic program violates the 1987 Constitution as it contains provisions that run counter to the constitutional mandate to promote the interests of workers.

He said the program virtually imposed the economic program on the country and that the Aquino administration has been forced to accept the IMF's "impositions."

"For good or ill, our government has accepted the IMF regime for the simple reason that, as they say, the only thing worse than an IMF agreement is to have no agreement," he said.

"Although not explicit in the (agreement), it is understood that wage restraint is also part of the IMF conditionalities, an essential part of the restriction of the allowable monetary base," he said.

The Philippine Government not only abdicated its constitutional mandate on labor but has become a party to the punitive measures directed against our own workers in violation of our own Constitution," he added.

He also said that workers have no choice but to "vent their frustrations on the streets" should the IMF-approved economic program result in more layoffs.

He batted for the enactment of a two-stage wage increase: P20 payable immediately and another P10 starting January 1 next year.

He also proposed the following:

- Institution of price stabilization law that would peg floor prices of basic commodities and run after profiteers and hoarders;
- Speedy enactment of the salary standardization law for all government employees;
- Immediate passage of a joint congressional resolution, which will require as a national policy congressional consultation in any devaluation of the peso.

Cabinet Approves Rice Production Scheme

*HK0305113789 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 1100 GMT 3 May 89*

[Text] The cabinet today approved the government's rice production program. The move was taken following the recommendation of Agriculture Secretary Carlos Dominguez. Some P [pesos] 2.1 billion has been allocated for the program to stabilize the rice supply throughout the country.

Meantime, the government will soon come out with immediate solutions to projected problems that may be brought about by the inevitable price adjustment of goods.

At the cabinet meeting this morning, President Aquino ordered the various government agencies to question the impact of the price adjustment. Sel Baisa reports:

[Begin recording] Mrs Aquino directed the Department of Trade and Industry to coordinate with local traders and manufacturers to ensure the availability of basic goods in the market. In the same breath, the president vowed to stabilize prices of goods in the local market even as she expressed apprehension over a possible price adjustment.

Mrs Aquino told newsmen that even the price of imported milk has gone up, which necessitates a price increase in the immediate future, she added. [end recording]

Aquino Orders Probe Into Bulacan Killings
HK0305111589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 3 May 89 pp 1, 9

[By staff writer Ros Manlangit, with reports from M. Genovea and D. Pelayo]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino ordered yesterday a top-level inquiry into the killing of nine residents of Paombong, Bulacan, by Marines last Friday in what was reported as a military "pursuit operation" against a group of suspected New People's Army [NPA] Rebels.

Mrs Aquino asked her top military adviser, retired Brig. Gen. Jose Magno, to look into the case and coordinate with Brig. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon, commander of the Philippine Marines and head of the National Capital Region Defense Command [NCRDC] whose unit was involved in the Bulacan incident.

Palace officials would not explain Mrs Aquino's order for a direct Malacanang investigation although it was presumed that the President was seeking a first-hand report on the incident because of the conflicting claims by the military and by the families of the victims. The relatives of the victims claim that the fatalities were civilians.

Killed were Valeriano Boncayao, 70, his sons Valeriano Jr., 22, and Marcelino, 21; Herminia de la Cruz, 18; Jesus de la Cruz, 20; Gabriel Pragas, 22; Ronald Javilla, 28; and Arnold Gavino, 20. The ninth fatality remains unidentified.

Four representatives of the Rodriguez fishfarm in Sitio Maniknik, Barangay San Jose, Paombong, where the alleged encounter took place, and said the nine were civilians hired to harvest milkfish in the farm.

Five of the nine victims were buried yesterday, with the grieving relatives uncertain how to get justice for the killing of their loved ones.

Two days after the incident, the family of one of the victims challenged the military claims that the nine were members of the NPA, saying at least eight of those killed were innocent fishermen employed by a local fishfarm operator.

Mrs Aquino told reporters yesterday that initial reports reaching her office indicated that the victims were caught in a "cross-fire," a claim not given credence in post-operations report given to the media by the NCRDC-Marine contingent that was involved in the Paombong operation.

Mrs Aquino said she wanted a "deeper" investigation but the inquiry should also look into the aspect that two Marine soldiers were killed in the incident.

"You have to remember also that the first burst of gunfire came from the hut and this resulted in the killing of one Marine and later a second one," Mrs Aquino told reporters.

In the House of Representatives, Rep. Francisco Anag (LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats] Bulacan) sought an immediate congressional investigation into the Paombong incident.

Anag, in a privilege speech, said he had reports confirming that the nine fatalities were not NPA rebels but fishfarm workers.

Anag said there was a possibility that the killers of the fishfarm workers were members of so-called military hit squads in Central Luzon summarily executing suspected communist rebels.

Anag said he had received reports that one of the fatalities was a 13-year-old girl who had asked the owner of the fishfarm for a job as harvester to earn money to buy a dress for the town fiesta.

The girl, whom Anag did not identify, was earlier reported as an NPA amazon.

Military Identifies Manila Sparrow Bases
HK0305110389 Manila THE MANILA TIMES
in English 3 May 89 pp 1, 6

[By Orlando Ortiz, with reports from Malou Mangahas]

[Excerpts] Communist urban partisan units, or Sparrows, have established at least 18 bases in the northern, western and southern parts of Metro Manila, according to a military-police intelligence document obtained by the TIMES yesterday.

The Sparrows are the dreaded liquidation forces of the New People's Army [NPA] which are believed responsible for the assassination of scores of soldiers, policemen and civilians in the metropolis.

The are called Sparrows because of the swiftness of their attacks on their targets.

The document also advised military and police personnel in Metro Manila to take special security precautions in the face of reports that the Sparrows have "escalated (their) terroristic activities in the urban centers."

4 May 1989

Another source at Camp Aguinaldo confirmed the reports and said the document was released recently to all military-police commands in the metropolis as guidance so that "our men in uniform must possess a solid foundation of self-confidence and steel determination to eliminate (the Sparrows) before they get eliminated."

Sparrow Bases

The document said that among the "identified" Sparrow bases are in: Barangay Wawa in Tangos, Kapalaran Area, North Bay Blvd. (squatter's area) and Dagat-Dagatan, all in Navotas; Catmon, Tanong and Dampalitit Maslabon; the vicinity of the PUP compound in Sta. Mesa, Barrio Magssaysay in Tondo and Kahilum I and II in Pandacan, all in Manila; Tatalon and Novaliches in Quezon City; Bangkal and San Isidro in Makati; Bagong Barrioin Kalookan; Marulas in Valenzuela; San Roque, Marikina; and Welfareville, Paranaque.

The document also said other Sparrow bases had also been identified, but did not say where these bases are.

Believed to be the latest victims of the Sparrows are two members of the elite Presidential Security Group's Special Reaction Unit, who were mowed down by six gunmen in a broad daylight ambush in front of the Paco Catholic church last Sunday.

Witnesses said the gunmen shouted that they were NPA guerrillas after killing Marine Cpl. Troy Lampera and Army Pfc. Clemente Raguine.

Military sources also believed that Sparrows helped a special liquidation squad of the NPA's general command in the earlier ambush-slaying of U.S. Army Col. James Rowe, ground forces division chief of the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group here. [passage omitted]

The military-police document on the Sparrows said the "wave of killings perpetrated by the Sparrow unit members in (Metro Manila) has caused severe embarrassment and grief to the government."

"Nonetheless, it would be worth while to learn from the liquidation incidents so that efforts could be exerted to curb these lawless actions," it said.

It also said the last year alone, 84 cases of liquidation and agawarmas (guns-snatching) in the metropolis were confirmed to have been perpetrated by the Sparrows.

"Alarming, 61 percent of this total (involved) military (and) police victims," while 23 percent (involved) civilians (as) victims," the document said. "This proves that the ... targets are ... AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] (and) INP [Integrated National Police] members."

"Majority of the cases took place in Manila where the Sparrows had solicited the sympathy and support of the residents," it added.

Operation

The document also described the mode of operations of Sparrows. It said the "usual number of partisan operatives" on a liquidation mission is three to five, "sometimes with a female member."

"Their ages vary from 20 to 31...and (they) are hardly distinguishable because their attire blends well with the crowd," the document said.

It said that about 76.36 percent of Sparrow attacks were staged in "broad daylight" or between 5 a.m. and 5 p.m., "the time when the targets are on their way home or reporting for office."

The "schedule of executions" depends on the "accessibility" of the targets, it added. [passage omitted]

Thailand

Further on Visit by U.S. Vice President

*BK0405015189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
4 May 89 pp 1, 3*

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and U.S. Vice President J. Danforth Quayle yesterday discussed intellectual property rights and the Kampuchean conflict after the U.S. leader arrived in Bangkok on the last leg of his Southeast Asian tour.

Mr Quayle, accompanied by his wife Marilyn, arrived on board U.S. Air Force Two at the Sixth Wing military airport and were welcomed by Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Before meeting the premier at Government House, Vice President Quayle lunched with ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Sitthi and visited House Speaker Pancha Keson-thong at Parliament.

Prior to a Government House dinner last night hosted by the premier, the Quayles were granted an audience with Their Majesties the King and Queen at Chitlada Palace.

Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani said Mr Quayle expressed Washington's concern over the intellectual property rights problem with Thailand during the one-hour meeting with General Chatchai.

Mr Quayle told the Premier that the U.S. would like the issue settled as soon as possible, and that a better understanding had been forged during recent bilateral consultations in Washington.

The spokesman said Section 301 retaliatory action under the U.S. Trade Act was not mentioned during the discussions.

The premier, Mr Suwit said, stressed the long cooperation between the two countries and said the two countries should reach a compromise for the sake of good relations.

Pharmaceutical patent protection has been a long-standing problem between the two countries in recent years, and prior to Mr Quayle's arrival, it seemed certain that Thailand would be targeted for U.S. retaliatory action.

Talks between Thai and U.S. officials in Washington last week proved satisfactory, however, and the prospects of a Section 301 action against Thailand have dimmed considerably.

Mr. Quayle praised Thailand for its economic growth while the premier urged more U.S. investments since Thailand can serve as the gateway to other ASEAN countries as well as Indochina and Burma, Mr Suwit said.

During his dinner speech Gen Chatchai said: "Thailand is free prosperous and democratic.

"Our success proves that democracy and free enterprise are the path that developing nations should follow.

"Our socialist neighbours are looking at Thailand's market economy as a model for their own economic reforms.

"The Thai people take pride in our hard-earned achievements. Yet, we have never forgotten that we have been able to come this far with the support and encouragement of friends like the United States," the premier said.

House Speaker Pancha told Mr Quayle that democracy in Thailand had taken root only in the past nine years and that any punitive measures from any friendly country may inevitably affect the country's democratic evolution.

MP Pancha told Mr Quayle that political and economic pressures from outside may obstruct the growth of Thai democracy.

Both Gen Chatchai and Mr Quayle noted during their dinner speeches that despite longstanding ties, trade problems existed.

Gen Chatchai said that "these problems are not beyond our ability to manage," and the vice president said, "Success often brings with it new challenges as well as the need for change" but that the challenges can be overcome.

Apart from discussing the Kampuchean conflict during their meeting, they raised the issue again during their dinner speeches.

"Today, we are [in] a new era taking shape in Southeast Asia. After 10 years of protracted conflict, the people of Kampuchea have reasons to be hopeful that peace may soon return to their country.

"We must redouble our efforts to accelerate the process towards a just and lasting settlement to the Kampuchean problem.

"Nowadays, we in Southeast Asia no longer talk about conflict or differences in political systems that once divided us.

"We instead talk about the common endeavour that binds us together in the pursuit of peace and economic development," the premier said.

During their meeting at Government House, Gen Chatchai told Mr Quayle that Thailand has tried every way to get the four factions in Kampuchea to negotiate.

It is good for the four Khmer factions to meet and the future of Kampuchea is in their hands, Mr Suwit quoted the Prime Minister as saying.

Mr Quayle responded by saying that Thailand and the U.S. have "consulted closely and concerted our efforts with others" toward the goal of ending Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.

"We have stood together firmly against aggression, and it is that firmness—in common purpose with others in the region—which is responsible for the movement we have seen recently toward a Vietnamese withdrawal," the vice president said.

Mr Quayle said developments have come rapidly and everyone looks forward to the end of the conflict.

"Now, more than ever, it is important that we stand together in pursuit of our common objective.

"The signs of progress we have seen are promising, but they are not yet definitive. If we stand on the verge of success, we may stand equally close to the prospect of failure.

"Much will depend on our steadfastness in pursuing a settlement which meets both our interests and the aspirations of the Cambodian people," Mr Quayle said.

The vice president reiterated his government's position on the conflict saying the U.S. "believes that a solution in Cambodia should provide for a verifiable withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops, a mechanism to ensure against the return of the Khmer Rouge to dominance, and genuine self-determination for the Khmer people."

Mr Quayle told the premier the U.S. wants the non-communists to be strong in preparing for a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and an election, Mr Suwit said.

He added that the United States will accept the results of the election in Kampuchea and believed that Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk would emerge victorious.

4 May 1989

Following the 50-minute meeting of the Thai and U.S. delegations, Gen Chatchai and Mr Quayle met for about 10 minutes.

The vice president will visit the Sihanoukist refugee camp Site B in Surin Province today before returning to Bangkok for a press conference and the flight home.

Students Seek Meeting on Trade

*BK0305013189 Bangkok THE NATION in English
3 May 89 p 4*

[Text] Representatives of three student organizations will this afternoon seek a meeting with visiting US Vice President Dan Quayle to express opposition to the American threat to use trade measures in pressuring Thailand to provide patent protection for pharmaceutical products.

The mounting opposition came as Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayarn disclosed yesterday that the United States government had accepted the Thai proposal to introduce an interim measure to provide two-year patent protection for newly-registered drugs.

He said the agreement reached recently in Washington DC will result in the withdrawal of Thailand's name from the list of countries facing retaliatory trade measures under Section 301 of the US Trade Act.

The commerce minister insisted that the interim patent protection measures did not mean that Thailand had accepted the US's patent protection demand but it would provide a means of "monitoring the impact of patent protection on newly-registered drugs on local consumers in certain hospitals.

But Commerce Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsarsena said at Don Muang Airport upon his return from the US that Washington was, in fact, just responsive to our approach on the issue but it has not accepted the proposal as reported.

He said the situation will be clear by May 31 when the US will release the hit list containing countries which have failed to provide patent protection.

Phatchara said according to US estimates, damage caused by Thailand's refusal to provide patent protection was around US\$30 million a year. Based on this relatively small amount, then Thailand will be at the lower end of the priority hit list containing 18 countries.

However, if the US uses other ways of evaluation Thailand may face a serious backlash. For example, Washington can say that Thailand is the only country in this region which has yet to provide patent protection.

According to earlier rounds of negotiations, Thailand has offered to install interim drug patent protection measures for 18 months while the US was demanding a term of five years.

Subin said the agreement highlighted Thailand's "sincere" wish to tackle the intellectual property rights issues spelled out under the recent Uruguay Round of trade negotiations.

He said further talks were necessary on the US call for Thailand to allow imports of American cigarettes and protection of computer softwares—two issues awaiting ruling of Thai courts whether they should be protected under the copyright or patent laws or under a separate law.

A group of technocrats, meanwhile, has submitted a letter to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan voicing their opposition to the use of patent protection for drugs as trade-off against other trade issues, according to Dr Amara Phongphit of Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute.

She said local patent law is suitable considering the development stage of the country. She added that the extension of patent protection for drugs would hurt the local drug industry and lead to higher drug prices.

This afternoon, three student organizations will seek a meeting with visiting US Vice President Dan Quayle to submit a letter expressing their objection to US pressure on Thailand to introduce patent protection for drugs as an "undemocratic act".

The three organizations are the Association of Student Pharmacists of Thailand, Chulalongkorn University Students Union and Mahidol University Students Union.

Student leaders told a press conference yesterday that the two-year interim measures on drug patent protection contain many loopholes which would allow multinational drug companies to exploit local consumers.

They said pharmaceutical products should not be regarded as something vital to the lives of people and should not be used for trade bargaining. They added that the protection would lead to more expensive drugs.

The student leaders said they would ask Quayle to reconsider the US government's patent protection demand. They said local counterfeiting of patented drugs account for only 2 percent of the total market. New drugs would become more expensive in the future and cause hardship to consumers.

They said the use of the retaliatory measures under Section 301 of the US Trade Act would only hurt American businesses in the long run.

4 May 1989

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Quayle Departs Bangkok

*BK0405135689 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1300 GMT 4 May 89*

[Text] After a 2-day official visit to Thailand as guests of the Thai Government, U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle and his wife Marilyn Quayle boarded a special plane at the Air Force Headquarters airport at 1800 today to return to the Untied States after a tour of Australia, Indonesia, Singapore, and Thailand. Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, and senior military officers were at the airport to see off the U.S. Vice President.

Praphat Limpaphan Interviewed on SRV Visit

*BK2804033589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
28 Apr 89 p 8*

[Excerpts of interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan by NATION reporter Atthawibun Sisuworanan on 27 April, concerning Praphat's 24-25 April visit to Ho Chi Minh City]

[Text] What was the purpose of your visit to Ho Chi Minh City this week?

I had two special objectives. First, to re-take possession of our former embassy premises which the Vietnamese side had agreed to return to us. In the near future the premises will become our consulate-general office and serve as the main mechanism in the implementation of the Thai government's policy to turn Indochina battle-fields into marketplaces. Second, I wanted to oversee the handover of the first batch of Vietnamese refugees repatriated by the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] back to Vietnam in order to underline the principle that all those who wish to return to their country should be allowed to do so.

When do we plan to open the consulate-general office and are there any conditions?

We will open the consulate-general office only after all Vietnamese troops have been withdrawn from Kampuchea and peace has been restored to Kampuchea. This is not a pre-condition. It is a matter of principle as well as practical necessity. It would be fruitless and highly risky for our businessmen to engage in long-term trade and investment dealing with Vietnam until Vietnam is accepted back into the international community and can draw upon the international community for loans and assistance. Vietnam will be able to do so if it abides by the United Nations resolutions and withdraws from Kampuchea.

What did Vietnamese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Tran Quang Co say about troop withdrawal and resolution of the Kampuchean problem?

Vice-Minister Tran assured me that Vietnam will withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea by the end of September, even if external assistance to the Kampuchean resistance continues. He also said there would be after that no "Kampuchean problem" as far as Vietnam was concerned and things would have to be settled among the Kampuchean people themselves. He also informed me that China had invited Vice-Minister Dinh Nho Liem to visit Beijing before the Sino-Soviet summit in mid-May.

Do you see any change in the Vietnamese positions and what significance do you give to it?

Words of course always have to be matched against with deeds. But it is at least hopeful if the words used are less harsh and more clear. If they mean what they say, some of the old pre-conditions for a complete withdrawal may have been discarded. And some of the suspicions about a possible return of Vietnamese troops, which was left open by the April 5 announcement, could be allayed. But we have seen many twists and turns in the Kampuchean problem. And until we see signs of concrete action, we have to remain cautious.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said on arrival in Bangkok yesterday that Vietnam is prepared to let the UN have a role (in verification and control) if the UN leaves the Kampuchean seat vacant. What are your views on this, and is leaving the Kampuchean seat in the UN vacant possible this year?

I think a UN role is necessary. The UN should be given the credit for being able to act in a fair and impartial manner by member states. We have signed the UN Charter. As for the seating of the Kampuchean representative in the UN, this is up to the member states. The Kampucheans themselves can also decide whether or not to take up their seat. Going even further, if the Kampuchean factions agree on a government and can demonstrate that it is a legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, such a broad-based government could lay justifiable claim to the seat. Therefore, an empty seat formula may not even be necessary.

Are Thailand and China ready to stop all military assistance to the Kampuchean factions if Vietnam withdraws all of its troops?

If the withdrawal is total and can be internationally, effectively verified, Thailand will cease its assistance.

Can you confirm the report that Hun Sen will offer concessions to Prince Sihanouk on such things as the official name and the national flag of the country; and what is your view on Prince Sihanouk's latest position that he will meet but not talk to Hun Sen?

I have only read about the so-called "two concessions" in the newspapers. But if concessions are indeed being offered in the spirit of compromise, they would be a good

sign. As for Prince Sihanouk's position, it is better for us not to double-guess what is in his mind. I'm sure he knows better than any of us what is best for Kampuchea.

How can Thailand help to ensure progress in the talks between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen? Will there be other meetings, such as an international conference on Kampuchea?

Whether any progress is achieved by Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen in their talks is essentially dependent upon the participants themselves. An international conference on Kampuchea (ICK) was held in 1980 and one may be necessary at an appropriate time to guarantee and endorse a Kampuchean settlement. But holding an international conference should not become another condition for troop withdrawal.

There is a lot of diplomatic movement in Bangkok prior to the Sihanouk-Hun Sen talks in Jakarta. How do you assess these movements?

There is certainly a lot of movement, another renewed spate of activities. A lot of dust is being kicked up, but we shouldn't let the dust get into our eyes. We must keep our vision clear, we must keep our eyes on the wood and not be distracted by the trees. The basic requirements for peace to return to Kampuchea remain the total withdrawal of all foreign forces and national reconciliation among the Kampucheans. Thailand wants to assist in a constructive manner in any way we can, but we will not be drawn into playing games.

Clash With 'Foreign Troops' on Cambodian Border
BK0405023389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
4 May 89 p 7

[Text] Chanthaburi—Vietnamese troops are only 200 to 300 metres from the Thai-Kampuchean border and are expected to resume dry-season offensives against Khmer resistance forces at any moment, military sources said yesterday.

Captain Narudon Purakham, commander of a Marine Corps task force, said two or three Vietnamese infantry battalions were deployed close to the border after Thai Marine forces recently regained the strategic "Ghost Hill" from the foreign invaders in Pong Nam Ron District of this province.

Five Vietnamese regiments, backed by tanks, artillery guns and one infantry division of Heng Samrin troops, had attacked a Khmer Rouge stronghold opposite Chanthaburi before some 200 Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops intruded into Thai territory and took the strategic hill on Sunday [30 April].

Later in the day, Thai marines repulsed the invaders after a clash in which five Thai troops were wounded and a large number of the foreign troops injured.

The Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces retreated into Kampuchea leaving behind blood trails, weapons and other combat equipment.

"We seized Vietnamese combat helmets and radio sets, among other equipment," left behind near the border hill, he said.

Capt Narudon, however, said Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces would resume attacks on Khmer resistance forces, particularly Khmer Rouge guerrillas, near the border opposite this province during the currently dry season.

"Vietnam has had some hidden plans besides its international political movements about the Kampuchea issue," he said.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila in Bangkok on April 1 that Vietnamese troops had withdrawn 30 kilometres from the border.

But Capt Narudon said Vietnam had deployed four divisions and one Army Corps in Battambang, opposite Pong Nam Ron District.

In the latest development, Vietnamese forces fired 44 rounds of artillery into the "Ghost Hill" area yesterday but there was no immediate report of Thai casualties, he said.

The strategic hill is about a kilometre from the border and 25 km east of Pong Nam Ron.

A total of 1,300 Vietnamese artillery and mortar shells fired from across the border landed in Trat and 540 others in Chanthaburi last month.

At present, about 100,000 Vietnamese troops are deployed as a regular army force in Battambang and Pursat opposite Chanthaburi and Trat and in Koh Kong island, also opposite Trat.

Capt Pradit Thanyakhup, an intelligence chief of the Chanthaburi-Trat Force of the Royal Thai Navy, said Vietnam had deployed three infantry divisions in Battambang, one infantry division in Pursat and one army corps in Koh Kong.

He said that on the island there is also a Vietnamese Marine Corps division, which also takes care of areas around the coastal town of Kompong Som in Kampuchea.

In support of the Vietnamese forces, the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime has deployed four infantry divisions and three army corps in Battambang and two army corps in Pursat, Capt Pradit said.

He claimed a number of Vietnamese troops would be further rotated and deployed in Kampuchea despite Hanoi's pledge to withdraw all Vietnamese troops from the war-torn country by September 30.

Vietnamese troops would probably be merged into the Heng Samrin army to continue to strengthen the pro-Hanoi forces which consist of many young and poorly-disciplined troops, he said.

The navy officer also said there are two divisions of Khmer Rouge guerrillas based in border areas opposite here and three others opposite Trat, as well as one division of troops loyal to resistance prime minister Son Sann based in areas opposite the two Thai provinces.

—Meanwhile, Hanoi has reportedly moved T-54 tanks and about 300 infantrymen towards a Khmer Rouge stronghold at Phnom Mak Hoeun, some five kilometres west of the border in . This could be a prelude to an all-out offensive against the resistance force at the hill.

Khmer rouge troops have blocked a section of strategic Highway 502 which is the main logistic supply route to Vietnamese troops at the border.

Military Skeptical of SRV Withdrawal Pledge
BK2804063989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
28 Apr 89 p 6

[Text] The military yesterday expressed doubt whether Vietnam will withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea by the end of September.

In a statement issued by the Armed Forces Information Office of the Supreme Command, the military said although the governments of Vietnam and Laos and the Heng Samrin regime announced on April 5 that all Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn by the end of September, there have been indications that the announcement is unlikely to be implemented.

The statement pointed out that instead of utilising this period to withdraw troops from combat areas, heavy fighting still persists along the Thai-Kampuchean border and artillery shells continue to rain on the Thai side of the border.

The statement said:

"It is difficult for Vietnam to change its strategical objective to maintain influence over Indochina."

"Therefore, by the end of September 1989, although there may be steps taken to indicate that all Vietnamese troops are withdrawn, in fact there will still be Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea."

"The Vietnamese troops may be left in that country under the guise of Heng Samrin soldiers or units of specialists to maintain Vietnam's strategic objective since there has frequently been reports of transformation of Vietnamese troops" into Heng Samrin forces.

The military also disputed Hanoi's claim that it now has only 50,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, and concluded that between 90,000 to 110,000 Vietnamese troops remain in the country.

The statement said after the last announcement of a troop withdrawal during December 15-21 last year, there were 90,000-110,000 Vietnamese troops remaining in Kampuchea.

About 200,000 Vietnamese troops were sent to occupy the country in 1979.

It said there are now about 33,800 Vietnamese troops of five infantry divisions and four infantry regiments operating along the Thai-Kampuchean border, about 33,300 troops with five command headquarters, about 28,100 in 19 units of specialists and about 6,000 at a coastal headquarters.

Those deployed along the Thai-Kampuchean border are of the 72nd, 315th, 330th, 339th and 4th infantry divisions and four infantry regiments.

The statement said it is important that the International Control Commission (ICC) be set up to ensure that all the Vietnamese troops—not just 50,000—are withdrawn.

The ICC must also closely supervise the Vietnamese soldiers under the guise of Heng Samrin troops to prevent Vietnam from applying political pressure before the election in Kampuchea, it said.

On the Vietnamese cross-border shellings, the statement said hardest hit were villages in Bua Chet and Sangkha Districts of Surin, Kantharalak District of Sisaket, Ta Phraya, Aranayapratet and Khlong Hat Districts of Prachin Buri, Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi, and Muang, Bo Rai and Khlong Yai Districts of Trat.

It said 650 Vietnamese artillery shells landed at Ban Khao Phlu of Trat's Muang District on April 18 and another 345 shells landed in the same area on the following day as a result of suppression drives by Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers against resistance soldiers who disregarded that their operations might cause damage in Thailand.

Obstacles to Cambodian Peace Considered
BK0405091789 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
2 May 89 p 3

[Editorial: "Toward Peace in Cambodia"]

[Text] Prospects for peace in Cambodia have looked much brighter since Vietnam issued an announcement confirming a withdrawal of all its troops from Cambodia by September without making any conditions such as a political settlement of the Cambodian problem first.

Significant diplomatic efforts related to this include the visit to Thailand by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK]; another round of talks between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen, prime minister of the Phnom Penh government, in Jakarta this week; and the summit meeting between President Mikhail Gorbachev and the Chinese leader in Beijing in the near future.

Although prospects for peace in Cambodia are very bright, this does not mean that there are no obstacles. There still are conflicts of opinion between the CGDK government, under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk, and the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government, as well as those between China and Vietnam, who back the opposing Cambodian factions.

A big obstacle to peace is a control mechanism for the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia. Many parties, including the Sihanouk faction, do not believe that Vietnam will really pull all of its troops out of Cambodia since Hanoi wants to absorb Cambodia. Vietnam still has about 100,000 soldiers occupying Cambodia, and about a million Vietnamese citizens have settled in Cambodia.

If Vietnam does sincerely intend to withdraw its troops from Cambodia, there is still another problem. That is the conflict of opinions concerning the control mechanism for the military troop withdrawal. Sihanouk wants the United Nations to control the troop pullout while Hanoi denies the United Nations role pointing out that the United Nations sides with the Khmer resistance. Hanoi has said that the control unit for the troop withdrawal should be an international commission agreed upon by Hanoi.

In this respect, Sihanouk has proposed an option, to empower an international meeting to appoint a commission to control the troop withdrawal, the ceasefire, and the general elections in Cambodia.

If all the concerned parties can reach an agreement on the control mechanism for the troop withdrawal, there will still be another great obstacle to peace in Cambodia—an obstacle that concerns the political future of Cambodia: That is how the new government should be formed, what parties should participate, and how the

free and just general elections should be conducted. All these matters are topics for discussion between Sihanouk and Hun Sen this week in Jakarta.

Burmese Military Delegation Visit Reported

Begins 6-Day Official Visit
BK2904045589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
29 Apr 89 p 4

[Excerpts] The Student Federation of Thailand launched an anti-Rangoon protest yesterday morning in front of the Army Hall where a visiting Burmese delegation led by Army Commander Lieutenant General Than Shwe was making a courtesy call on Thai armed forces chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut. [passage omitted]

Lt Gen Than Shwe arrived here yesterday morning for a six-day official trip which Thai Supreme Command spokesman Narudon Detpradiyut said was aimed at promoting relations of the two countries' militaries. The Burmese delegation would also discuss border issues.

"It is a visit by close friends and relatives and we don't want to make it a formal trip," Narudon said.

"We told them to let us know if they want to visit any place. We would try to arrange for everything they request."

Thai officers briefed the 32-member Burmese delegation about the work of the Thai army in protecting the country and helping the Thai government tackle poverty, Narudon said.

After a luncheon hosted by Gen Chawalit, Burmese delegates visited the army-run TV channel 5 before attending a reception dinner hosted by Deputy Supreme Commander Gen Phat Akkhanitbut at the Landmark Hotel

Burmese delegates include Brig-Gen Khin Nyunt, first secretary of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) and director of the Defence Intelligence Services; Brig-Gen Maung Aye, commander of the Eastern Command (Shan and Kayah states); Maj-Gen Chit Swe, minister for agriculture and forests, for cooperatives, for livestock breeding and fisheries; and Colonel David Abel, minister for trade and for planning and finance.

The visit is the first official foreign trip for Burmese officers since the Saw Maung regime was established last September.

According to Narudon, the Burmese guests would hold a meeting with Thai officials at the Supreme Command Headquarters. He said both sides would be divided into seven groups holding talks on different subjects as a pursue [as published] to earlier bilateral discussions when Gen Chawalit made twice one-day visits to Rangoon last April 21 and December 14.

Topics of the talks are expected to cover cross-border timber trade, establishment of border liaison offices, minority and narcotics-related problems, and a range of economic, cultural, energy, tourism and medical issues.

Burmese delegates will this morning visit the Grand Palace and Crocodile Farm in Samut Prakan province before flying to Phuket.

Lt Gen Than Shwe, 56, who is the former commander of the Southwest Command, was appointed army commander in 1987.

Students Protest Visit

*BK2904034389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Apr 89 p 2*

[Excerpt] Students accused Burma's military rulers of human rights violations during a protest outside the Army Auditorium yesterday.

The protest was organised by the Student Federation of Thailand [SFT] to coincide with the visit of Burmese Army Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant General Than Shwe, who was meeting his counterpart, General Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

Led by SFT leader Wilasini Mokcharoen, the students brandished placards denouncing the Burmese junta and demanding it respect human rights.

Representatives of the 30-strong group were denied an opportunity to meet Lt-Gen Than Shwe and give him a petition calling for the release of 123 students understood to be held as political prisoners, and 27 detained previously.

A colonel promised to pass the petition to Lt-Gen Than Shwe, who is scheduled to attend a meeting of the Thai-Burmese Border Policy Committee and call on Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. [passage omitted]

Results of Meeting Reported

*BK0105150089 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1300 GMT 1 May 89*

[Recorded statement given by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Sunthon Khongsomphong at a news briefing on his meeting with the Burmese military delegation led by Burmese Army Commander Lieutenant General Than Shwe at the Supreme Command on 1 May]

[Text] Everything discussed today is in accordance with our earlier agreements. Second, an election will be held for sure [in Burma] in May 1990. Third, we discussed the border issue. They said they will try to get the ethnic minorities to cooperate with the government, that is, to settle the problem of armed struggle, and to get cooperation from ethnic minorities in national development. This is what we have discussed with them. As for economic and cultural cooperation, we have already

discussed this with Burma and we only have to follow up on what was planned. Now, what Thailand needs from Burma is cooperation for the development of hydroelectric energy because we will have an even greater need for electricity in the future.

Burma Agrees to Liaison Offices

*BK0205011789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
2 May 89 p 1*

[Text] Burma has agreed in principle to Thailand's proposal to set up liaison offices to prevent border problems, the Deputy Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff said yesterday. Gen Somkhuan Suwan, secretary to the Thai delegation on the Thai-Burmese Border Committee, said agreement was reached at a meeting between Burmese Army Commander Gen Than Shwe and his Thai counterpart Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut. However, he said, the Burmese delegation had no officials directly involved in the issue but agreed to consider the matter.

Plans to set up a joint committee on hydroelectricity to develop rivers along the border were discussed and Thailand wants a joint communique issued on the proposal.

In addition, Thailand proposed the border committee answer to a policy committee headed by Gen Than Shwe and Gen Chawalit.

The Burmese delegation said they would take steps to improve security for Thai timber firms operating in Burma and would enhance cooperation against drug trafficking.

The representatives of the Rangoon junta said they would send a cultural troupe to strengthen relations.

Meanwhile, Thailand and Burma will instruct military personnel at all levels to keep the peace along the Thai-Burmese border, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said yesterday. Areas of immediate concern are Mae Sai—Tachilek, Mae Sot—Myawadi and Ranong—Koh Song.

Gen Than Shwe and his five-member team paid a courtesy call on Mr Praphat yesterday during which they discussed bilateral cooperation. Mr Praphat said Gen Than Shwe raised the matter of border fighting. He said Burma would like to see peace restored in the area soon so that border trade can resume.

Mr Praphat, who will visit Mae Sot next Monday, added that he has invited ambassadors from seven countries which are potential sponsors of the bridge linking Mae Sot and Myawadi to join him on the trip.

4 May 1989

Student Demonstrations in PRC Supported

*BK0405054589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
4 May 89 p 4*

[Editorial: "A Timely Cry for Freedom in China"]

[Text] Thousands of Chinese students march through the streets of Beijing calling for "Mr Science" and "Mr Democracy." Their slogans demand political reform and an end to official corruption. Modern Chinese history has reached a turning point.

While this scene mirrors current events in Beijing, Shanghai and other Chinese cities, the above episode is not from this week's news. It was 70 years ago today that students, angered by Chinese territorial concessions to Japan, staged a series of protests that would go on to rock the entire nation. It became known as the May Fourth Movement, and it led to the founding of the Chinese Communist Party.

There's that saying that the more things change, the more they stay the same. Since those turbulent days in 1919 China has seen foreign occupation and civil war, revolution and reconstruction. The Communist Party has risen to power, and, according to the protesters, has succumbed to the same excesses of power and graft that had led to the party's formation in the first place. So again Chinese students are taking to the streets in search of the elusive Mr Science and Mr Democracy, only this time it's the communists who are under fire.

Student leaders have vowed massive protests today to commemorate their 1919 forebears, as well as to voice their displeasure over the government's refusal to hold talks on democratic reform. Along with democracy, the students are demanding freedom of speech and a free press, and recognition for their independent union.

The current unrest in China has lasted surprisingly long, considering that the government has had its security forces on high alert and has forbidden local newspapers from covering the demonstrations. It is testimony to the students' longing for change that they have continued their marches and rallies in the face of official intransigence and, reportedly, occasional beatings by police. The communist authorities have virtually ignored the uprising, and, with their stranglehold on the media, are apparently bent on forbidding news of the insurgency to travel beyond city borders.

The communists, their eyes ever on a brighter future, have little regard for the past. If they did, perhaps some of Beijing's old men would recall the sentiments they once held in clandestine meetings to discuss changes in their country. They might also remember the frustration and resentment they felt being powerless to act as their leaders led them in a direction they did not want to go.

If the communist authorities have no trouble pretending that the present unrest is not really happening, they'll likely overlook the irony of being the focus of discontent from a student movement seeking reform. Their thinking, presumably, is that if they just plug up their ears and close their eyes for long enough, the trouble will go away as mysteriously as it came.

The students, if they can keep their efforts non-violent and unified, will be honouring the May Fourth Movement of seven decades ago. They will show that the desire for political freedom and fairness is not confined to a single age, and is something that will not go away just because a small group of old men wish it so.

Whatever the fate of the current movement, Chinese students have reason to be proud of themselves. They are serving as a reminder to those in power that the winds of change do not blow only once in a lifetime. Today would be an appropriate day for some to remember that.

Prime Minister Addresses Workers Rally

*BK0105102889 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 1 May 89*

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan today opened the national Labor Day celebration at Sanam Luang which was attended by a huge crowd of workers. The prime minister delivered a speech reaffirming the government's intention to solve labor problems. He said the government will try in every way to bring progress to the workers and the Thai people. He reiterated that the role of workers is as important as that of the other career groups for economic, social and political progress. He pledged to support workers' efforts to establish labor organizations to coordinate with the government and employers to protect their legitimate interest. He said he will promote close cooperation between the employees and employers to develop the national economy.

The prime minister confirmed that a draft labor welfare fund bill will be proposed for deliberation during this year's annual session of the House of Representatives. He will try to have the House of Representatives pass the bill this year. The prime minister also emphasized the need to promote fair income distribution among the people. The government is considering measures to reduce the income gap between urban and rural people, and will try to enable employees to earn suitable incomes that correspond with the economic growth and changing cost of living.

The prime minister said he is greatly concerned about the child labor problem. He believes that, for national security, the children must be given opportunities to study and gain an education as much as possible when they are still young. Therefore, the Interior Ministry has been assigned to amend the Labor Protection Law, to prohibit all kinds of employment of children under 13 years of age, and employment of children under 15 years of age.

4 May 1989

by industrial factories. On female labor, the prime minister assured that he had ordered the Interior Ministry to map out proper measures concerning wages, working condition and working safety.

As for workers' request about short-term employment, the government has assigned the Interior Ministry to revise ministerial regulations to give protection to short-term employees similar to other employees.

In conclusion, the prime minister stressed that, in order for implementation of all measures to be fully and efficiently carried out, there is a need to further establish a social security and labor ministry to take responsibility for these issues.

Chatchai Reportedly Chose Only 20 Senators

*BK2804052989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
28 Apr 89 p 3*

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan received a quota of some 20 senators in the list of new 94 senators announced on Saturday.

Government House sources close to the Premier said that contrary to earlier reports General Chatchai did not choose the majority of the senators. The biggest quota went to the military with other political parties each receiving a small number.

"They (the military) put all officers who are commanders in the Senate and then gave us more names and insisted on them," one source said. Sources also said that the frontrunner for the Senate Speaker's post, who automatically becomes Parliament President, is businessman and lawyer Wan Chansu.

His main rival is Bangkok Bank chairman Prasit Kan-chanawat.

Mr Wan is Gen Chatchai's chief adviser and has close ties with Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchayut, with his son married to the general's daughter.

Mr Prasit, a former MP, House Speaker and Parliament President from 1975-1976 under the previous Constitution, is highly capable and well-respected.

Another candidate is former vice president of the Supreme Court Praphat Ouaichai, favoured by senators from the civil service. However, he is not considered a favourite to win.

The military gave Gen Chatchai three candidates for the Parliament President post. They are Mr Wan, former deputy prime minister Somphop Hotrakit and Mr Praphat.

The Premier, sources said, is likely to pick the military's first choice.

Parliamentary sources also said that Gen Phisit Hemabut and Dr Chai-anan Samutthawanit have been proposed as candidates for the first and second Deputy Senate Speaker posts.

The Senate will elect its three speakers next Wednesday.

Gen Phisit was former second deputy speaker, while Dr Chai-anan is a professor of political science at Chula-longkorn University.

Dr Chai-anan is well-known to members of both Houses, having worked with them on projects and seminars aimed at developing Parliament.

He is currently an adviser to the House of Representatives Affairs Committee.

Student Federation Criticizes Senate Appointees

*BK2804062589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
28 Apr 89 p 3*

[Text] The Student Federation of Thailand said yesterday the Senate should either be dissolved or replaced by an elected House to further the development of democracy in the country.

Federation secretary-general Wilasini Mokcharoen said at a press conference at Thammasat University that last week's appointment of 94 new senators showed the Upper House did not truly represent the people.

The Senate, she said, was made up largely of soldiers, bureaucrats and businessmen, with little representation from other groups.

"The Senate does not represent the majority of the people and the appointments show the power base they represent," Miss Wilasini said.

She criticised Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchayut for giving interviews about his own role in the appointments and offering his opinion on who should be Senate Speaker and therefore Parliament President.

Such statements were not good for the development of democracy, Miss Wilasini said.

The Senate acted as a brake on the House of Representatives and had frequently been an obstacle to democracy, she said, citing its rejection of the bill to establish live broadcast of parliamentary debates, and its role of sounding out political parties for their opinions on who should be prime minister when there is no clear or natural choice.

All this is unsuitable at a time when the country is trying to develop a democratic system and when the present Government is fully elected, she said.

The Senate should thus be either totally dissolved or converted into an elected House so that it can truly represent the people, Miss Wilasini said.

She said the federation will hold a panel discussion at Thammasat University on the topic, "The Senate: Whose Power Base?" on Sunday afternoon.

Students, politicians and academics will be invited to speak.

The federation will also send the Government and all political parties letters calling for the dissolution of the Senate or its conversion to an elected House when Parliament reconvenes, she said.

More on Selection of New Parliament President

BK0405052589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
4 May 89 p 3

[Excerpts] Wan Chansu, a former chief adviser to the Prime Minister and close confidant of the Army Commander-in-Chief, was unanimously elected Senate Speaker and Parliament President yesterday. [passage omitted]

Mr Wan later said he was honoured to have been elected and said he would work to establish understanding between all members of Parliament.

He showed reporters the development plan for Parliament, drafted by the House Affairs Committee, and said he would use it.

Asked to comment on heavy business representation in the Senate, Mr Wan said that business and national interests usually move in the same direction.

"All developed countries have gotten to where they are with the development of their business sectors," Mr Wan said.

He is resigning from from all his business positions, he said, even though law does not require it of Parliament President as it does of Cabinet ministers.

"But give me time to clear up unfinished work with some of the companies first. And if I forget to resign from any it's because I am a board member of so many companies and I may forget the small ones," he said.

Mr Wan said he has been a senator for six years and feels confident he has enough experience to handle the parliament presidency.

Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Suntharawet blasted the Senate elections yesterday, saying it was an attempt to punish former speaker Dr Ukrit Mongkhon-nawin for delaying the proposal of the new Prime Minister's name to His Majesty the King for several days after the general elections last year.

"The former Parliament President was good but they don't want to use him because of a personal vendetta," Mr Samak charged.

He said senators should be allowed to freely elect the Senate speakers instead of being "led by the nose" to choose "supporters of political parties".

Asked if the speakers had been fixed by the military, Mr Samak replied: "I don't know who fixed it but it's like last night's boxing. It's shameful to make your own people win and rob others of victory."

Solidarity Party MP Uthai Phimchaichon criticised the Senate for having voted as ordered by their whips. "The Senate is already an appointed House and still they are being told who should be in which post," Mr Uthai said.

He said senators come from various careers and walks of life and should be allowed to vote freely. "How can the Senate claim to be the Upper House? It is lower than the Lower House," Mr Uthai said.

He said the Prime Minister chooses the senators and thus they are his base of support. If he is sincere he should let them have a free vote. As things are, it is bad for the parliamentary system, he said.

Senator Phichai Watsanasong said Mr Wan is a good lawyer and a proven businessman and could handle the Speaker post. He could also speak both English and Chinese and has military connections, making him appropriate for the post at a time when the Government is quickly moving forward.

Asked about Mr Wan, Supreme Command Chief-of-Staff General Sunthon Khongsomphong replied: "No problem!" He said Mr Wan was a good and able person.

Editorial Assails House Speaker's Radio Comment

BK0205111589 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai
30 Apr 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Format of Democracy"]

[Text] Army Commander in Chief and Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchayut told the mass media, when he was asked about a report concerning House of Representatives Speaker Pancha Keson-thong's discontent with criticism by the Army radio's "Sayamanusati" program that the legislature was weak, that, under the democratic system, anybody can be subjected to criticism no matter whether he comes from the legislative, executive, or judicial branch. The radio comments program called "Sayamanusati" or the television talks under the name of "Conversation on National Problems" are not programs prepared by the Army. The Army only sets aside air time for the programs so that the public can air their views openly and freely within the limits of stated rules and regulations. Even the Army

itself has become, once in a while, the target of criticisms by the above mentioned programs. The targets of attack can also make use of the programs to make clarifications to the public.

Gen Chawalit said that the Army welcomes criticisms from others as feedback to improve its performance. This is because the Army belongs to the people. It has gone as far as inviting people to make comments on the Army. This shows that the Army under the era of reforms is aware of its responsibility towards the country and people and has a better understanding about democracy. In this connection, the general public can look up to it as a leading force and mainstay for the people if anything bad happens to our national institutions. Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan made clear his intention to develop democracy to make the people really have a say in national administration, especially to reduce the gap between the rich and poor people. Those are the problems of major concern for the parliament. It is not a good sign when the legislative branch is overly sensitive to criticism from others while, on the other hand, fully exercising its right to freedom of speech. The legislative branch should be open minded and listen to criticisms from others too. It is not democratic for the legislature to reject criticisms from others. This situation makes the people, as well as certain establishments, always on the lookout for something better in the name of democracy.

Vietnam

Spokeswoman Notes Cambodia, China Talks
BK0405105089 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 4 May 89

[Text] A spokeswoman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Mrs Ho The Lan, said: The symposium on Indochina from war zone to trade zone in Bangkok on April 20 has achieved fine results.

Speaking at a press conference in Hanoi on Thursday Mrs Ho The Lan noted: All the participants in the symposium held that there appears a good opportunity for cooperation on the Kampuchean issue and its results. They all highly valued Vietnam's effort in promoting regional cooperation and in changing its economic policies, especially the external economic relations.

The symposium pointed out that there remain some difficulties that the prospect [words indistinct].

Dealing with the second round of talks of deputy foreign ministers of Vietnam and China, the spokeswoman said: On May 5, 1989 the first deputy foreign minister of Vietnam, Dinh Nho Liem, will leave for Beijing to discuss with the Chinese side on the normalization of relationship between the two countries and other issues of mutual concern, including the Kampuchean issue.

Replying to a newsman's question of the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting in Jakarta, Mrs Ho The Lan said that Vietnam welcomes the progress of the Sihanouk-Hun Sen meeting and prays to the hope that the meeting would come to the settlement of internal affairs of the Kampuchean issue and an early overall solution to the Kampuchean issue.

Nguyen Co Thach Interviewed in Bangkok
BK0405034389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
4 May 89 p 5

[“Excerpts” of interview with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Bangkok on 3 May, concerning “the Jakarta talks, the upcoming Sino-Vietnamese talks and Vietnam-US relations”]

[Text] **Question:** How do you view the Sihanouk-Hun Sen meeting in Jakarta so far?

Answer: I think it is good. Since the beginning I have been informed that Sihanouk has declared that he would have another round of talks and that he had the plan not to solve all the problems in Jakarta but he would like to reserve something (for talks) in Paris. Now it is clear that they had made some progress, that is to have appropriate reconciliation, formula and mechanism on the basis of reality in Kampuchea. I think it is a good direction.

Question: Is Vietnam prepared to accept an enlarged International Control Mechanism (ICM)?

Answer: It is open to negotiation between the Cambodian (Kampuchean) parties and within the international conference. We do mind if the UN has a role in the mechanism as long as the United Nations remains one-sided. We must mind. There is no room for the United Nations if they continue such a one-sided policy. But if they change; it's like a chessboard, if one changes so the other side must change theirs.

Question: So what must be changed?

Answer: There are two main things, the seat of Kampuchea and the resolution on Cambodia. In the Cambodia problem, the United Nations does not mention anything about the Pol Pot regime. They say only about the Vietnamese withdrawal and the seat of Kampuchea. They recognise only Pol Pot since the beginning. Since 1978-1979. So it is very paradoxical to the United Nations convention against genocide, that the United Nations recognises a genocidal regime.

Question: As far as the ICM is concerned, what sort of powers do you see the ICM having?

Answer: If you say supervise, control and monitor. [sentence as published] That means they are not acting as gendarmes. Watchdog is different from gendarmes. In my understanding it is different. Watchdog is not gendarmes. Gendarmes must arrest the criminal and must keep order. If (it's to be) watchdog, then why do you need (armed) forces? For security it is OK. But for security they don't need the Air Force, the Navy; they don't need the heavy artillery and the tanks.

Question: Yes, but do you accept an enlarged force, without Navy, without Air Force, maybe with heavy weapons?

Answer: Heavy weapons, that means artillery. Light armour for self-defence is another matter but they will not engage in fighting. And to prevent civil war, it is up to the Cambodian parties, they must prevent civil war. If they would like to have civil war, nobody can prevent them from having civil war. Look at Lebanon, there is the presence of the blue berets, they make the situation worsening.

Question: Can it be a strong watchdog?

Answer: They can have many teeth (laughing). Otherwise it is an old dog without teeth (laughing).

Question: What's going to happen in Beijing (the Sino-Vietnamese talks scheduled for next week)?

Answer: There are three possibilities. We insist on having two topics, one is normalisation and [the other is] Cambodia. They insist that the first thing is Cambodia and after solving Cambodia then afterward they go to normalisation. So there is not, how to say, identity on the agenda. Now they are insisting on the formation of a quadripartite coalition government and quadripartite army and United Nations control. And I think it is a little bit outdated. This was the position of Sihanouk, and China has declared many times that they always support the position of Sihanouk.

Since Sihanouk has changed I don't know if the Chinese continue their position to support Sihanouk or to support the old position of Sihanouk, I don't know. Because there are now two positions of Sihanouk. The new one, the old one, the very old one, the not very old, the past position and the present position. He has too many positions. But I am very optimistic since the Cambodian parties will decide (for) themselves their destiny. Nobody can poke their nose into their affairs. So if the Chinese continue their support to the old position of Sihanouk, nothing could change. But if they will support the new position of Sihanouk, I think the talks will go on.

The first (possibility) is to drag on, the second is that we can solve the problem and the third and last is that we must be prepared for the worst—that there is no more talks between Vietnam and China. I think it is in the interest of both countries to continue their talks. We can say that there is no total failure.

Question: Do you think the Chinese have changed on Cambodia a little bit?

Answer: Yes, there is a lot of change in China vis-a-vis the problem of Cambodia. The first thing is that, before they insisted that the sole problem is the Vietnamese withdrawal. Now that the Vietnamese are withdrawing they add to this condition another condition: A comprehensive solution of the Kampuchean problem. They insist on the formation of a quadripartite government. They have changed in adding more conditions.

But at the same time they have changed on the more positive side. Before they would like to support the dominant position of Pol Pot in 1980-1981. But now they have declared that they will stop their military aid to all parties. So I think, on one hand they have added more conditions but on the other hand they have made a clearcut declaration that they will stop military aid to all Cambodian parties. And before they said that there (must) be some kind of international control but now they insist on United Nations international control. So there's some confusion. But anyhow because the ground is shifting, so everyone must move. Nobody can stay on. [sentence as published]

Question: Do you think the result of the Sihanouk-Hun Sen talks will have an effect on the Sino-Vietnamese talks?

Answer: Yes, of course, because once the Cambodians agree not to dismantle the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] and not to insist on the quadripartite coalition government, how can you say "you must have a coalition government?"

Question: But that's a point that's not very clear as far as the coalition government is concerned. It's not clear whether Sihanouk has changed his position on that one.

Answer: According to the press report, I don't know.

Question: Do you think (Sihanouk) has changed his position?

Answer: It seems to me he would like to have some form of coalition, cooperation to organise the general election. But since Sihanouk does not request the dismantling of the PRK, it could have two governments within a country. There's no two suns on the same day.

Question: What powers do you think the National Supreme Council (offered by Hun Sen to Sihanouk) would have?

Answer: I guess this National Supreme Council of national reconciliation should have full power of delimiting the procedures, all the formality, the rules of the general election and organising the general elections. The present government will not have any power to intervene. So this body will be independent from the present government in Cambodia.

Question: It seems that the power-sharing (issue) is still the main obstacle in the meeting?

Answer: I think the power-sharing is the biggest obstacle. But through the press report of the meeting in Jakarta, I think they have solved this difficulty. And they insisted on having the power-sharing only according to the general election.

And now they have some agreement on the interim period from the signature of the agreement to the general election, a very short period. So the power to form elections, it is the Supreme Council leaders who will have power. I think there are two different kinds of

power. Sharing of power. One will be decided by the people, and the interim period is sharing of the four parties in the general elections.

Question: What do you think of the Khmer Rouge now? Where do you think they stand?

Answer: They have a very difficult position in that the whole world condemns them. Now nobody protects them or justifies their crimes, nobody dares. I think you know that this year is the 40th year of the convention against genocide.

Question: What about the power of the Khmer Rouge in the battlefield?

Answer: Well you know better than I. Because, you know, if you would like to assess really the Pol Pot you must see whether they have stopped their crimes or not. If they continue their crimes, why must they continue their crimes? Because they are not strong. If they are strong why do they continue their crimes? Only the weak, not the strong, the weak who have great ambitions to be strong commit crimes. Arms cannot transform them from weak to strong.

Question: But the Vietnamese did not condemn Pol Pot before.

Answer: Yes, it is our mistake. But we have corrected our mistake by military means. And now what is the position of Western countries? They condemn them only by words, not by deeds. And when we condemn them by force, they (Western countries) condemn Vietnam, so it is a pity. And now they say that we could not get rid of Pol Pot, we must give them some room in the government. What is this? So it is very contradictory. We have admitted our mistake. You must be honest.

Question: What do you expect will be the outcome of the United Nations General Assembly this year?

Answer: There are two possibilities. One, we continue as before. This is very dramatic for the United Nations, you know, because the poor Kampuchea has changed and they continue as if nothing has happened and this is a tragedy for the United Nations. So really they must change. They must declare the seat vacant and absolve their resolution, then the United Nations can have a contribution. The first Indochina war was solved outside the United Nations, the second was solved outside the United Nations and the third could be outside the United Nations. Very interesting.

Question: Is there any progress in your normalisation attempts with the United States?

Answer: We are for normalisation, because normalisation is good for both sides. But once the United States have not any appetite to have normalisation. [sentence as published]

Question: That was part of Vietnam's change on Cambodia, you were expecting once you withdrew from Cambodia the United States would normalise with you?

Answer: Our goal to withdraw from Kampuchea is not for the purpose of normalising relations with the United States. First it is the interest of Cambodia, the interest of Vietnam and Laos to have peace in this area. It is not for the sole purpose for the normalisation with the United States or with China. Our own interest first. And if they honour their commitment that once the Vietnamese troops withdraw they will normalise with Vietnam, so it is very good. If superpowers could swallow their words, we have no means to get their words out of their mouth. Very difficult.

Question: There have been accusations that some of the withdrawing Vietnamese troops have changed their uniforms, what is your response?

Answer: To what purpose? You see they are very clever in the sense that they want Vietnam to withdraw as soon as possible. If we change our clothes that means we will be bogged down forever. They are very tricky. Why are there two traps? They have illusion to maintain and bog down the Vietnamese forever. That is their dream. But our strategy is to withdraw. Secondly, if we have withdrawn but still are there, how can the Cambodian trust the Vietnamese? They say that this (Phnom Penh) government are liars and the Vietnamese are also liars. Thirdly, the Vietnamese people will ask why my husband or son is in Cambodia. So it is our interest (to withdraw). We accept every kind of international commission or control except the United Nations.

Commentary Hails Cambodian Assembly Decisions
BK0405085589 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT
4 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 4—"The new decisions made by the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea demonstrate the Cambodian people's determination to achieve national reconciliation for the future of the country, and for peace and the happiness of every Cambodian," asserts the national daily NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says:

"The National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has adopted decisions of paramount significance to the future of Cambodia. At its extraordinary session held on April 29 and 30, the National Assembly of the P.R.K. discussed and passed a draft constitution submitted by the Constitution Amending Commission, which changed the name of the country and the national flag, and redefined many points in its political, economic, social, cultural and foreign affair policies to comply with the new situation of the country.

"The amended Constitution clearly defines that Cambodia is a country independent and sovereign in its territorial integrity, peaceful, democratic, neutral and non-aligned; that the state offices must be organized and operate in accordance with the Constitution and laws of Cambodia; that the People's Revolutionary Party of

Kampuchea is the leading force of the society and the State of Cambodia and the nucleus of the great national unity bloc of all political forces.

"The Constitution recognizes the citizens' religious freedom and Buddhism as the national religion. Economically, the Constitution stipulates that the national economy consists of five sectors: The state, the state-private joint enterprises, the collective, the family and the individual. All Cambodian citizens are fully entitled to possess the plot of land allotted by the state for dwelling and production, and to legate it to their kin. On foreign policy, the Constitution emphasizes that Cambodia follows a foreign policy of independence, neutrality and non-alignment. Cambodia will pursue a policy of active peaceful cooperation by expanding its friendly relations with all other countries, irrespective of their political systems, on the basis of equality and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and mutual benefits, for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world."

NHAN DAN continues:

"The extraordinary session of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the decisions it made was a great event in the political life of Cambodia, reflecting the far-reaching changes taking place in the country in compliance with the aspiration and interests of the Cambodian people in the new stage of national development. After the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot clique on January 7, 1979, Cambodia embarked on a marvellous process of revival, effecting changes day after day, and obtaining pride-worthy achievements in all fields. The strenuous but successful efforts made by the Cambodian people in the past ten years have created favourable and practical conditions for bringing about national unity in the country, uniting people of all walks of life in the cause of defending and building a new Cambodia. Those decisions of the National Assembly of the P.R.K. have also shown its goodwill and constructive attitude in finding an equitable and reasonable political solution to the Kampuchea question, and in contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Together with the April 5 joint declaration of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea by the end of September 1989, those important decisions of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea will undoubtedly accelerate the process of dialogue for an early political solution to the Kampuchea issue, thus meeting the aspiration of all those who are really concerned with the legitimate interests of the Cambodian people as well as the interests of peace, stability and development in Southeast Asia."

"The Vietnamese people warmly welcome and highly value those correct decisions of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and believe that these decisions will win the approval and support of the

progressive and peace-loving people and of broad sections of public opinion in the region and other parts of the world," NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

Cambodian Cultural Delegation Pays Working Visit
*BK2904020089 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT
28 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 28—A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Culture led by its First Vice-Minister Hang Chuon paid a working visit to Vietnam from April 22-29.

On April 27, it was received by Nguyen Khanh, member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Vice-Minister of Culture Nong Quoc Chan had working sessions with the Kampuchean guests on measures to implement agreements on the cultural cooperation this year between the two countries.

The guests visited a number of cultural establishments, schools and art troupes.

Economic Department Delegation Visits Laos
*BK0305104389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 30 May 89*

[Text] At the invitation of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee Foreign Relations Committee, a delegation of our party Central Committee Economic Department led by Comrade Che Viet Tan, deputy head of the department, visited and worked in Laos from 20 to 29 April.

During its stay in Laos, the delegation met and worked with Comrade Phao Bougnaphon, member of the party Central Committee and minister of trade and foreign economic relations, and Khamsai Souphanouvong, alternate member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of economy, planning, and finance of Laos.

The two sides briefed one another on the socioeconomic situation and process of renovation in each country, exchanged experiences and initial results in renovating economic management in accordance with the spirit of the Sixth CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Congress and the Fourth LPRP Congress, and agreed on various measures to step up cooperation in this domain.

The delegation also toured a number of economic and cultural establishments in the capital of Vientiane and Luang Prabang Province.

Memo on Tourist Cooperation With Laos Signed
BK0305045989 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 30 Apr 89

[Text] The Vietnam General Department of Tourism and the Lao Tourist Company signed in Vientiane on 27 April a memorandum on tourist cooperation between the two countries.

The document stipulates that the two sides will create favorable conditions for people in their countries and foreigners to tour Vietnam and Laos.

Symposium on China's 4 May Movement Held
BK0305155789 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT
3 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 3—The Vietnam History Association and the Vietnam-China Friendship Association co-sponsored here today a symposium on "China's May Fourth Movement" in honour of its 70th anniversary.

It was attended by Prof. Ha Hoc Trac, president of the Union of Scientific and Technical Associations; Prof. Phan Huy Le, president of the Vietnam History Association, Nguyen Chi Dung, vice-president of the Vietnam-China Friendship Association, and many others.

Papers presented at the symposium pointed out that the "May Fourth Movement" in 1919 was the culmination of the Chinese people's nationalist spirit against imperialism, which exerted positive impacts on the political and cultural movements of other nations in the region, the Vietnamese people included.

The participants also expressed the aspiration of Vietnamese historians and workers of other social sciences to further step up their coordination in research and the dissemination of Chinese history and culture in Vietnam, and to broaden the exchange of research information with Chinese scientists, thereby contributing to the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

Nguyen Co Thach Pays Working Visit to India
BK2704154889 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT
27 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27—Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, paid a working visit to India on April 26 at the invitation of the Ministry of External Affairs of India.

Nguyen Co Thach was received by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. He held talks with Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao and Minister of State for External Affairs Natwar Singh. Vietnamese Ambassador to India Vu Xuan Ang was present at the talks.

During their working sessions, the two sides compared notes on international and regional issues of mutual concern. Particularly, they delved into the political settlement of the Kampuchea issue, the possibility of convening an international conference on Kampuchea as well as an international mechanism of control and supervision, aimed first of all at supervising the total withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea by September 1989 as well as the cessation of foreign military aid to Kampuchean parties and prevention of the return of the Pol Pot genocidal regime.

The Indian side highly valued the April 5 declaration of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos on the complete repatriation of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea by September 1989, considering it a great contribution to the settlement of the Kampuchea issue.

The Vietnamese side highly appreciated the role and great contribution of India to solving the Kampuchea issue and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The two sides exchanged views on measures to strengthen the cooperation and friendship between the two countries, especially after the recent visit to India by party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh.

They expressed satisfaction at the results of their meetings and agreed to continue their exchange of views on the above-mentioned issues.

Nguyen Co Thach left New Delhi today for Bangkok.

Nguyen Ngoc Ha Attends Asia-Pacific Conference
BK0405090089 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT
4 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 4—Nguyen Ngoc Ha, deputy head of the External Relations Commission of the Vietnamese National Assembly, attended the international conference on cooperation for peace, security and development in the Asia-Pacific Region in the global context held in New Delhi from April 27-28.

Addressing the conference, he brought out Vietnam's goodwill in its relations with regional countries and in the settlement of the Cambodian issue as well as the Vietnamese people's ardent desire for peace to rebuild their war-torn country.

He highly valued efforts of countries, especially India, in finding a solution to the Cambodian issue and expressed his hope that the Asian-Pacific region would become a zone of peace, stability and economic cooperation in the interests of all countries in the region and world peace.

4 May 1989

SOUTHEAST ASIA**Soviet Agriculture Commission Delegation Visits**
*BK0205161789 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT
2 May 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 2—A delegation of the Agricultural Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee led by Y.I. Movinsev [name as received], first deputy head of the commission, has visited Vietnam.

While here, the Soviet delegation paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. It had working sessions with the Agricultural Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry on the promotion of the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in agriculture and food industry. The Soviet guests toured a number of enterprises for processing farm produce and research institutes in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong Port City and the southern Provinces of Tien Giang, Long An and Dong Nai. The delegation was received by Le Phuoc Tho, secretary of the party Central Committee. Soviet Ambassador D. Kachin was present at the reception.

Doan Khue Speaks at Spratly Anniversary Ceremony
*BK0305145589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 3 May 89*

[Text] Recently on Nam Yet [Namyit] Island of the heroic Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago, the fatherland's forward position in the Eastern Sea, the Navy command held a solemn ceremony to mark the 14th anniversary of the liberation of Truong Sa Archipelago. Senior Lieutenant General Doan Khue, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the General Staff; Senior General Dao Dinh Luyen, member of the party Central Committee and deputy chief of the General Staff; and Admiral Giap Van Cuong, commander of the Navy, attended the ceremony.

Throughout 14 years of building and fighting to safeguard national sovereignty in the Eastern Sea and on Truong Sa Archipelago, cadres and combatants of the Truong Sa Group have always remained calm and steadfast. Upholding their resolve to overcome difficulties and enduring hardships and staying united, they have fought valiantly and shown self-reliance in developing the archipelago, turning it into a strong combat position, and have satisfactorily fulfilled all tasks. They have acquired a fuller and deeper understanding of our state's sovereignty over Truong Sa and Hoang Sa [Paracel] Archipelagoes and the enemy's wicked schemes. Clearly realizing their responsibilities and showing high determination, many leading cadre and commanders have stayed on the archipelago for 4-5 years, and some have served there for more than 10 years. A number of soldiers who have completed their military service have readily accepted new assignments when required to join efforts with their comrades in developing and defending the archipelago. With its achievements in building and

fighting to safeguard national sovereignty over Truong Sa Archipelago, a sacred part of our national territory in the Eastern Sea, the Truong Sa Group fully deserves the noble title "Hero of the People's Armed Forces" awarded by the party and the state and proves itself worthy of the trust and love of the people throughout the country and Overseas Vietnamese.

On behalf of the party Central Committee Military Commission and the Ministry of National Defense, Senior Lt Gen Doan Khue extolled the noble achievements and contributions of cadres and combatants of the Truong Sa Group. He clearly pointed out: In the past, the Truong Sa Group has made noteworthy efforts and achieved initial results. However, all, cadres and combatants must make greater efforts in training and study and show greater unity and comraderie to satisfactorily realize the pledge made by Comrade Minister [of National Defense] to the memory of our forefathers and of the cadres and combatants who have given up their lives for the homeland, to promise to the people throughout the country and to remind the future generations to resolutely safeguard our beloved fatherland at all costs and to defend by all means the Truong Sa Archipelago, part of our homeland's sacred territory and waters.

High-Level Banking Delegation Visits Australia
*BK0305091989 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT
3 May 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 3—A high-level Vietnamese banking delegation led by Nguyen Manh Thuy, director of the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank, started a working visit to Australia on April 25 at the invitation of the Australian Government.

It conferred with major Australian banks on the possibility of their granting credits to Vietnam to promote financial and trade ties between the two countries. In a round-table conference with representatives of the Australian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Trade held at the Australian National University in Canberra, the delegation spoke of the development and renovation of Vietnam's economy as well as its economic relations with other countries in the world.

The delegation was received by Gareth Evans, Australian minister of foreign affairs and minister of trade. It is scheduled to stay in Australia until May 4.

Tran Xuan Bach Holds Talks With French
*BK0205161289 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT
2 May 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 2—A delegation of the French Socialist Party led by Pierre Guidoni, national secretary in charge of its external relations, paid a week-long visit to Vietnam from April 27-May 2 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV].

4 May 1989

During its stay, the delegation paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, visited his home and office, and toured a number of economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The guests were received by Pham Van Dong, advisor to the party Central Committee, and Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. They also had working sessions with Tran Quang Co, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice foreign minister, and Dinh Phu Dinh, vice minister of external economic relations.

On May 1, the French Socialist Party delegation held talks with a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Tran Xuan Bach, Politburo member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee. Also present at the talks on the Vietnamese side were Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the party Central Committee's Commission for External Relations; Tran Xuan Anh, head of department at the commission, and others. On the French side was Etienne Huchet, head of the Asia Department of the External Relations Commission.

The two delegations informed each other of the situation of their parties and countries, compared views on international issues of mutual concern and on measures to enhance relations between the two parties and countries.

The Vietnamese party delegation hailed the French Socialist Party's goodwill and contributions to accelerating the trend of dialogue in the world and in Southeast Asia in particular and to improving the relations between Vietnam and France.

The French delegation expressed joy at the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese party and people, and sincerely wished them success in implementing the resolutions of the sixth party congress and of the recent sixth plenum of the party Central Committee. It also expressed thanks to the Vietnamese party and people for creating conditions for its visit to Vietnam.

French Ambassador Claude-Marie Blanchemaison was present at some activities.

NHAN DAN Marks Afghan Revolution

*BK0305045589 Hanoi International Service
in English 1000 GMT 27 Apr 89*

[Text] The Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN on 27 April ran a commentary treating the April Revolution of the Afghan people.

The paper demanded that the United States, Pakistan, and other hostile forces immediately stop their sabotage acts and crimes against the Afghan people.

Party, State Delegation Visits Afghanistan

*BK3004160289 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT
30 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30—A Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee and vice president of the State Council, has paid a visit to Afghanistan where it also attended the celebration of the 11th anniversary of the April revolution of that country.

While in Kabul, it was received on April 26 by Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and president of the Republic, who highly praised the Vietnamese people's struggle against foreign aggression for independence and freedom and their creative labor in national construction. The Afghan leader expressed sincere gratitude toward the Vietnamese party, state, and people for their sympathy with and support for Afghanistan's revolutionary cause, and his hope for further development of the cooperation between the two parties and two countries.

Do Muoi Receives Afghan Friendship Delegation

*BK2804092389 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT
28 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 28—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received here yesterday the visiting delegation of the Afghan Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations.

The delegation includes Raz Muhammad Paktin, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, minister of energy and member of the union's Presidium; Nazar Muhammad, member of the PDPA Central Committee, minister of construction and president of the Afghanistan-Vietnam Friendship Association; and Yunis Farman, Afghan UN representative.

Present at the reception were Pham Si Liem, vice president of the Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association, and 'Abdul Wahab Rasif, Afghan charge d'affaires a.i. to Vietnam.

Chairman Do Muoi welcomed the guests who have come here for a visit and participation in the celebration of the 11th anniversary of the April Revolution in Vietnam. The party, Government and peoples of Vietnam, affirmed Chairman Do Muoi, always support the Afghan people and follow with keen interest the recent developments in Afghanistan. He expressed his belief that the fraternal Afghan people would surmount all difficulties and trials, and firmly defend the fruits of their April revolution.

4 May 1989

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Raz Mohammad Paktin expressed the Afghan people's warm sentiments towards the Vietnamese people. The Afghan people, he said, always consider the Vietnamese people as a major source of encouragement for their struggle.

The Afghan official informed his host of the recent development in Afghanistan and thanked the Vietnamese party, Government and people for their solidarity with and support for the Afghan people.

During its visit here from April 25-28, the Afghan delegation also had working sessions with the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations, the Ministries of Construction and Energy, and visited several establishments in Hanoi.

Cooperation With Afghan Organizations Promoted*BK0405090289 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT*

4 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 4—A protocol on promoting cooperation in 1989-92 between the Vietnamese and Afghan Friendship Associations has been signed here.

The signatories were Nguyen Canh Dinh, minister of water conservancy and president of the Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association, and Nazar Muhammad, minister of construction and president of the Afghanistan-Vietnam Friendship Association.

The signing was witnessed by Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the External Relations Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Raz Muhammad Paktin, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Presidium of the Afghan Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations and head of an Afghan delegation on a recent visit to Vietnam; and Abdul Wahab Rasif, Afghan charge d'affaires here.

Nguyen Van Linh Sends Thanks to Castro*BK0405065589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*

2300 GMT 30 Apr 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 29 April Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and his entourage successfully concluded their official friendship to Cuba and left the capital, Havana, for home.

Before his plane departed Cuban airspace, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh sent a message of thanks to Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of both the Cuban Council of Ministers and Council of State. The message reads:

Prior to leaving beautiful and heroic Cuba, once again I would like to extend to you, comrade, and to the Communist Party and fraternal people of Cuba my heartiest

thanks for the cordial welcome accorded me and my entourage, as well as for your warm feelings of solidarity and friendship to the Communist Party and people of Vietnam.

From the bottom of my heart, may I wish the fraternal people of Cuba still greater achievements in their noble revolutionary cause under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro.

May I wish you, comrade, good health and happiness.

My communist salutations.

Delegate Speaks at Nonaligned Meeting at UN*BK0405061789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*
2300 GMT 30 Apr 89

[Text] On 27 April, at the UN Headquarters in New York, the nonaligned countries' coordinating committee met under the chairmanship of Ambassador (Mudanga), head of Zimbabwe's UN representation, to hear delegates from Indonesia and Vietnam speak on recent positive developments in Southeast Asia concerning the Cambodian issue and to exchange views on matters related to work in preparation for the forthcoming conference of the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers in Harare.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Hung, our delegate to the meeting, presented the three Indochinese countries' 5 April statement on the positive developments in the region since JIM 1 [first Jakarta Informal Meeting]. He reiterated the three Indochinese countries' stance—that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops must be carried out in close combination with the cessation of foreign intervention and military aid to all Cambodian parties and the prevention of the genocidal Pol Pot regime's return to power in Cambodia. He also pointed out the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement that have contributed to speeding up a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

Angolan Cooperation Commission Delegation Arrives**Attends Hanoi Meeting***BK0205161989 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT*
2 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 2—The Vietnam-Angola inter-governmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation opened its 3rd session here today.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Tran Hong Quan, minister of secondary vocational and higher education and head of the Vietnamese section of the commission; and the Angolan delegation by Fernando Faustino Muteka, minister of agriculture and head of the Angolan section of the commission.

The section will review the cooperation of two sides, and work out a programme of cooperation for the years to come, including agriculture, food industry, transport and communications, health care, education and goods exchange.

Meets With Vo Nguyen Giap
BK0405030489 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT
3 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 3—Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the government's guest-house here today the economic delegation of the Angolan Government to the 3rd session of the Vietnam-Angola intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The Angolan delegation was led by Fernando Faustino Muteka, minister of agriculture and head of the Angolan section of the commission.

Also present at the reception was Tran Hong Quan, minister of secondary, vocational and higher education, head of the Vietnamese section of the commission and of the Vietnamese delegation to the session.

Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap acclaimed the results of the session as a manifestation of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two nations. He expressed his hope for further development of those relations.

Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap voiced Vietnam's strong support for the Angolan people in their national construction and defence.

For his part, Minister F.F. Muteka expressed the desire of the Angolan party, government and people to further enhance the friendship and multi-farous cooperation between the two countries.

Le Quang Dao Receives Indian Ambassador
BK0405025489 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT
3 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 3—Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao received here today Indian Ambassador Jagdish Chandra Sharma who paid him a courtesy visit.

The Vietnamese leader had a cordial talk with the Indian diplomat.

Le Quang Dao Receives French Ambassador
BK0405025289 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT
3 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 3—Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao received here today French Ambassador Claude Blachemaison who paid him a courtesy visit.

Chairman Le Quang Dao had a cordial talk with the French diplomat.

Directive Issued on Army Returnees, Rear Policy
BK0405063789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 3 May 89

[Text] Since all Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia are prepared to be repatriated by September 1989, and in honor of the 45th founding anniversary of the VPA [Vietnamese People's Army] on 22 December, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has issued a directive asking all sectors and localities to implement a number of policies and tasks toward the troops [at the front] and the Army rear. The directive says:

From now until late September 1989 all ministries, sectors, and localities concerned and the Ministry of National Defense are duty-bound to fully supply Army volunteers on various battlefields with the prescribed best-quality goods; regulate and replenish the food rations of troops to improve their health; and provide them with medicine for the treatment of diseases.

The Ministry of National Defense should quickly prepare lists of Army volunteers, cadres engaged in internationalist duties, and southern provinces having established sisterhood with those in Cambodia and submit them to the Council of Ministers and Council of State for consideration of citation and award.

All ministries, sectors, and localities concerned should make adequate preparations for welcoming the return of various units of Vietnamese Army volunteers upon completion of their duties.

It is necessary to launch a deep and broad political campaign nationwide with the aim of more satisfactorily implementing Army rear policies and managing and assisting families of cadres and soldiers on active duty in Cambodia, along border areas, and on offshore islands.

The Council of Ministers chairman has also pointed out the need to concentrate guidance on solving problems concerning rear policies from various wars.

Ho Chi Minh's Army Building Directive Recalled
BK3004093189 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT
30 Apr 89

[“A Directive From President Ho”—VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30—Forty-five years ago, in December 1944, President Ho Chi Minh issued an instruction on founding the Propaganda Unit of the Vietnam Liberation Army (PUVLA). This instruction may be considered as the first military platform of the Communist Party of Vietnam whose forerunner was the Indochinese Communist Party (ICP).

4 May 1989

His instruction clearly pointed out that this unit would have to pay more attention to political agitation than military activities. It was a propaganda unit, but to carry out effective activities it had to follow the main principle of concentrating its military forces. For that reason, under the new instruction of the Viet Minh, the organization would choose from among the guerrilla fighters of Cao Bac Lang (a revolutionary base comprising the three northern border provinces of Cao Bang, Bac Can, and Lang Son), the most determined and enthusiastic cadres and members to form the said propaganda unit.

After a period of hectic preparations, on December 22, 1944, the Propaganda Unit of the Vietnam Liberation Army was set up, comprising 34 members armed with 34 weapons of various kinds, and led and commanded by Vo Nguyen Giap. Many members of the unit had received military training abroad, and almost all of them had combat experience. The unit was led by a communist party cell.

Following the North Vietnam Revolutionary Military Conference held in May 1945, the PUVLA merged with the National Salvation Army and the local guerrilla units to form the Vietnam Liberation Army, comprising 13 companies.

Following the victorious August Revolution of 1945 and the birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Liberation Army became the National Guard, the main force in protecting the newly-fledged revolutionary state.

Although the instruction on founding the PUVLA was issued at a time when the armed struggle had just started, yet Nguyen Ai Quoc (President Ho Chi Minh) had already laid down the basic principles of the future people's war, on the building of a people's army, and an outline of the art of leading a people's war.

He said: "Our resistance must be a nationwide resistance, for which we must mobilize and arm the entire people. We must have a regular army, and at the same time, maintain and develop local armed forces. The latter must coordinate action and help one another, the army must rely on the people. By firmly relying on the people, it can resist all enemies. The army must be led by the party, and the party cells are the leading nuclei of the party...."

Dealing with the military art, Nguyen Ai Quoc also set the main principle that the people's army must actively hold the initiative of action, keep utmost secrecy, operate [words indistinct] one place today and at another place tomorrow, win the first battle, and build the army's tradition of fighting with the determination to win.

The victories of the resistance wars against the French and U.S. imperialists and the patriotic war that took place only a few years later, the successes in building the people's army from small units to larger ones, from

guerrilla forces into a relatively modern regular army were possible thanks to the thorough understanding of the basic principles laid down in this historic instruction issued by Uncle Ho.

INVESTIP Established To Attract Investors

*BK0205091789 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT
2 May 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 2—I.N.V.E.S.T.I.P. is the name and service mark nationally registered of the Bureau for Promotion and Development of Industrial Property Activities. INVESTIP is the social organization established on July 26, 1988—eight months after the promulgation of the Law on Foreign Investment—in order to overcome shortcomings and bureaucracy of state institutions and offices.

INVESTIP is professionally protected by the State Committee for Science and Technology and the National Office on Inventions, but is a private organization financially independent from the state budget.

INVESTIP has two main functions:

1. Acting as a patent agency for legal protection of industrial property right for natural person and foreign entity in Vietnam and abroad.
2. Acting as an intermediary office to look for potential foreign investor and capable Vietnamese partner to establish a joint venture or an investment project. In case of necessity, INVESTIP can be responsible for preparing investment project, acting as a legal representative for the implementation and management of these projects.

The income of INVESTIP is gained through offering legal protection services, investment guiding services as well as services relating to industrial property, and these are used to pay the salary of INVESTIP staff, advisers, collaborators, to provide financial assistance for patronized governmental authorities, and for the implementation of programs and projects.

At this moment, financial aim is not the primary objective of INVESTIP. Its main aim is to create favourable conditions for the flow of joint ventures and investment into Vietnam, and in the process, develop industrial property activities.

INVESTIP has implemented, negotiated and is preparing various projects in different fields: building materials, food-processing industry, light industry, chemical industry, etc. with many foreign companies.

In offering services, INVESTIP has one device: Encouraging cooperation with technology transfer investment, of which the product is of high quality and high competitiveness.

Through its activity, INVESTIP will gain experiences so that it will be able to provide better consultative services for parties, upgrade efficiency of its work, facilitate all procedures of obtaining a licence for investment, make a contribution to a study on the socio-economic impact of the establishment of free trade zones and export-processing zones, providing necessary basic knowledge for the society on all problems related to receiving foreign investment.

Management Renewal in Building Sector Urged
*BK0205131589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 27 Apr 89*

[NHAN DAN 28 April editorial: "Implement the Party Central Committee Sixth Plenum Resolution, Renew Management in the Building Sector in the Direction of Increasing Productivity, Quality, and Effectiveness"]

[Text] The party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution has started profound and comprehensive renovation in the building sector in the settling of many economic imbalances and difficult living conditions of workers who are making important daily contributions toward implementing the three major economic programs.

Along with overcoming the consequences of formerly indiscriminate distribution of funds and concentrating funds on key national projects, the building sector has shifted to serving various economic components and renewed its management mechanism to firmly maintain and secure jobs for the contingents of building workers.

At the key hydroelectric power plant project site, the work force, capital, and completely built facilities have been used and concentrated on commissioning various generator groups on schedule to further increase the national electric output by 570,000 kilowatts. Cement production, the spearhead of construction materials sector, has increased fairly with 1.720 million tonnes produced in 1988. This year, production will increase to 2.4 million tonnes to gradually meet the building requirements and turn out products and goods for barter with peasants.

The sector's state management task has further progressed with a less cumbersome [administrative] apparatus which strengthens its functions of guidance, control, and supervision over both central and local construction operations; helps accelerate production; and intensifies the renovation of its management mechanism.

Thoroughly understanding the party Central Committee sixth plenum's resolution and commemorating their 31st traditional day, cadres and workers of the entire building sector have struggled and are struggling to surmount unprecedentedly great ordeals such as the shortages of investments, cash and jobs; resolutely shift to socialist cost-accounting business, and fulfill all set objectives and plans.

Efforts will be immediately concentrated on fulfilling on schedule all such major projects of the economy as electricity, agricultural production support, coal, export oil, engineering, and communication and transportation. This year efforts will be exerted to commission generator groups Nos 3 and 4 of Tri An hydroelectric power projects, and generator group No 2 of Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project; to ensure the progress of construction at the Lao Cai apatite mining project and Ho Chi Minh museum project; to enlarge the Ha Tien cement plant and the Dap Cau glassware factory; to settle imbalances and debts and use funds in gradually renovating technical equipment and accessories and industrial technology; to mobilize funds among the people; and to secure foreign investment and more material conditions for building projects in practical support of the three major economic programs.

In the management mechanism, we continue to perfect and expand bidding for construction from bids for each job to bids for the entire project in accordance with turnkey procedures to reduce production costs of various projects and products. We will focus on renovating the management of construction, do away with unnecessary and inconvenient procedures, be dynamic in business, go everywhere among all strata of people in society to sign construction contracts and create jobs and income for builders and contributions for the state, organize a network for the production of construction materials countrywide along the line of diversifying products of high quality to meet the requirements of domestic construction and export; and link production to consumption of manufactured goods that must be liked by consumers, of good and fine quality, and reasonably priced, considering the requirements of consumption as a departure point for organizing production and formulating plans.

Renewing the building sector, which is designed to serve socioeconomic targets along the lines of increasing productivity, quality, and effectiveness, is a difficult and complex task. Nevertheless, with the traditions of 31 years of building and maturity on 29 April 1989, cadres and workers of the building sector resolve to overcome all problems and continue to further advance renovation.

Winter-Spring Rice Crop Harvested in South
*BK0305092189 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT
3 May 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 3—By April 25 peasants throughout southern Vietnam had harvested winter-spring rice on 841,500 ha, nearly 91 percent of the cultivated area, with a higher yield than last year's. The Mekong River Delta provinces alone gathered rice on 97.5 percent of their total acreage with an average yield of 4.6 tons per hectare, 0.1 tons more than planned or 0.2 tons over the previous crop.

This is the first ever crop in which the Mekong River Delta surpassed all its three agriculture norms: the acreage rose by 8 percent, the per-hectare yield by 0.1 tons and naturally, the increase in output.

So far, farmers in southern Vietnam have transplanted summer-autumn rice on 253,000 hectares, nearly 25 percent of the plan.

In the current winter-spring crop, the peasants in northern Vietnam have put 1,065,000 hectares under rice, the record figure so far.

Vo Nguyen Giap Attends Educational Seminar
*BK2904073589 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT
28 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 28—A seminar on "Model of Educational Development Combined With Socio-Economic Activities" was held here recently by the Ministry of Education in the presence of Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap.

The participants exchanged views on a model of the combination of educational development with the socio-economic programmes in the locality. They also discussed measures to improve the quality and effect of education at the grassroots.

Addressing the seminar, Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap called for the creation of more models of integration of education with the social and economic program in each locality.

Vo Nguyen Giap Addresses Seminar on Information
*BK3004081589 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT
30 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30—The national seminar on harmonization of scientific and technological information policy was closed here yesterday after five days' sitting in the presence of Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap.

Some 30 papers presented at the seminar dealt with the present situation of scientific and technological information in Vietnam, its practical effects on the scientific and technological revolution in the whole country as well as in each locality, and with a national policy on scientific and technological information and technological culture. The participants affirmed that the harmonization of scientific and technological information policy is necessary.

Addressing the meeting, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap pointed to the important role played by scientific and technological information life, which, he said, must help improve the people's knowledge, to acquaint them with up-to-date scientific and technological advances in the world and at home so that they can apply these advances to agricultural and industrial production.

In his closing speech, Dao Tung, VNA director general, pointed out that the seminar has laid the foundation for coordination between scientific and technological institutions and the scientific and technological information bodies.

Kiribati, Nauru Agree To End Dispute
*BK0105073489 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 1 May 89*

[Text] The presidents of Kiribati and Nauru have agreed to end a dispute which has left nationals of both countries stranded since last December. A Radio Australia South Pacific correspondent, (Jemima Gareth), says about 100 Kiribati citizens are stranded in Nauru and 10 Nauruans in Kiribati. They became stranded when the New Zealand Civil Aviation Authority suspended Air Nauru's commercial operating license.

The two presidents who met in Nandi on Saturday agreed to finalize special arrangements to transport their stranded nationals home as soon as possible. (Gareth) says it is expected that the group from Kiribati will be transferred home on a Kiribati ship, and that at the same time, a special Air Nauru flight will call at Tarawa to pick up the Nauruans.

Talks were arranged with the assistance of the secretary general of the Suva-based South Pacific Forum Secretariat. It is the first time the secretariat has acted as a regional conciliator and the secretary general, Mr Henry Naisali, said the meeting was recognition of the increasingly useful role being played by the body.

Australia

Protest Disrupts SRV Delegation Activities
*BK0305014489 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0100 GMT 3 May 89*

[Text] A visit to Australia by a high-ranking Vietnamese delegation has been disrupted following a demonstration at the Australian National University yesterday. Members of the delegation, including a ministerial member of Vietnam's Communist Party Central Committee, were shouted down and jostled as they attempted to address a seminar at the university.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs says a further seminar on economic reforms in Vietnam at Monash University today had been canceled because of the incident.

The spokesman said the department was very disappointed at the cancellation which he said was due to a potential further breach of security.

The four-member delegation is in Australia to discuss banking and finance within Vietnam and between Vietnam and Australia.

New Caledonia

FLNKS President Tjibaou Reportedly Killed
*LD0405112389 Paris Domestic Service in French
1100 GMT 4 May 89*

[Excerpts] We have just received the information a few minutes ago that Jean-Marie Tjibaou, president of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front [FLNKS] has been shot dead in Ouvéa, on the island where only a year ago there had been the tragic hostage-taking in the cave. It would appear that those who attacked the pro-independence leader may be militants of the United Front for Kanak Liberation, one of the extreme left-wing groups of the FLNKS which is very much opposed to the Matignon agreements signed by Jean-Marie Tjibaou. [passage omitted]

Jean Marie Tjibaou's aide, Yewene Yewene, was also seriously injured in this attack. [passage omitted]

New Zealand

Marshall Says Bush Administration 'Uncivilized'
*BK0405021289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0142 GMT
4 May 89*

[Text] Wellington, May 4 (AFP)—New Zealand Foreign Minister Russell Marshall has said the administration of U.S. President George Bush was uncivilised in its behaviour towards politicians from other countries.

Speaking in Parliament late Wednesday during a debate on the ANZUS [Australia-New Zealand-United States] defence alliance, Mr. Marshall said the administration's refusal to talk with New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange during his visit last week to the United States was "not acceptable behaviour".

New Zealand's involvement in the ANZUS defence alliance, which includes Australia and the United States, was effectively ended in 1984, following the election of Mr. Lange's labour government on an anti-nuclear stance and the banning of U.S. nuclear-equipped warships from the country's ports.

In a speech at Yale University last week, Mr. Lange canvassed the option of a formal New Zealand withdrawal from the alliance, describing it as a "dead letter" because of U.S. objections to his anti-nuclear policies.

While Mr. Lange was being snubbed, administration officials were last week holding talks with Don McKinnon, deputy leader of the conservative National Party opposition.

Mr. Marshall said no other country in the world would receive opposition members of Parliament while refusing to see government ministers from a friendly nation.

4 May 1989

"There is only one place where, sadly, and I say this with regret, the administration does not yet know how to behave in a civilised way so far as politicians from another country are concerned," he said.

"We would not treat people like that. Governments do not normally behave like that," he added.

Mr. Marshall said he had expressed his views to Paul Cleveland, the retiring U.S. Ambassador to New Zealand. "I have told Mr. Cleveland I regard that as not acceptable behaviour," he said.

Even at the height of the differences between New Zealand and France over the 1985 bombing of the Greenpeace vessel "Rainbow Warrior" in Auckland by French secret service agents, access was maintained at all levels with the French Government, he said.

Political Scene, ANZUS Issue Viewed

*BK0105135189 Hong Kong AFP in English 1332 GMT
1 May 89*

[By Suzanne Pollard]

[Text] Wellington, May 1 (AFP)—Premier David Lange moved Monday to restore public and business confidence as bitter feuding continued to split the Labour Party and money markets reacted nervously to speculation of a leadership coup.

While acknowledging the existence of a campaign to undermine his leadership, Mr. Lange told a press conference that there had been no leadership challenge and said he was satisfied with the loyalty of his ministers.

"The ground hasn't shifted in New Zealand politics," he said after a cabinet meeting, adding: "I'm here, I'm going to remain here."

Amid fears about the stability of the government's free-market economic policies and Mr. Lange's future, the New Zealand dollar drifted up in nervous trading to close Monday at 61.72 U.S. cents from Friday's 61.55 cents finish and the government stock futures market was hard hit.

Mr. Lange returned here at the weekend from a trip to the United States where he caused a political row after declaring last Tuesday at Yale University that the ANZUS [Australia-New Zealand-United States] defence alliance was a "dead letter" because of U.S. objections to New Zealand's anti-nuclear policies.

Before trying to quell the warfare that broke out between the left and right wings of the Labour Party's Auckland division at their annual conference over the weekend, he had to face up Monday to criticism from some ministers who were angry at not knowing details of the "dead letter" speech before its delivery.

He also had to deal with public and party concerns about his being pictured on the cover of the latest edition of TIME magazine lying casually-clad in a field of grass at a time when his party was self-destructing in front of him.

The photograph had been taken 18 months ago for a travel and leisure magazine, Mr. Lange explained, while criticising its use by the news weekly as "fundamentally dishonest."

Communications problems on a public holiday were cited as the reason for his ministers' ignorance on the ANZUS speech. The five-year rift over ANZUS—a defence alliance grouping the United States, New Zealand and Australia—stems from Wellington's ports ban on visiting U.S. nuclear-equipped warships.

Mr. Lange said concern within the cabinet about the speech had abated after it had been analysed and the "communication problems" explained. "I'm totally satisfied I did absolutely nothing wrong," he said.

But even if those matters have been resolved, Mr. Lange is faced with major problems within his party, highlighted by an announcement expected Tuesday of the formation of the new Labour Party, led by left-winger Jim Anderton.

Mr. Anderton, an MP and former Labour Party president, resigned his party membership last month saying he could no longer work within a caucus he accused of having "corrupted its own ideals, policies and constitution."

No other MPs have joined him in leaving the party, but many party officials have since resigned and pledged support to any new alliance he forms.

Mr. Lange has also been suffering problems on his right for many months.

Roger Douglas, the architect of the government's free-market economic policies, was ousted as finance minister in December after prolonged disagreement with Mr. Lange over the pace of economic change.

Mr. Douglas believed the government was drifting too far to the left.

Since his expulsion he has campaigned against Mr. Lange throughout the country with Richard Prebble, his former associate finance minister who was also sacked last year.

Mr. Douglas's successor, David Caygill, warned Monday that the government faced disintegration if the party's warring factions did not learn to work together.

Many politicians believe the factional fighting can only be stopped if Mr. Lange, who has fared badly in recent public opinion polls, is replaced.

Mr. Caygill said Monday that he alternated between optimism and pessimism over whether the government could find a way to resolve its difficulties.

"I don't think it's a matter of (leadership) decisions. It's not a matter of negotiated settlements. It's a matter of people adjusting, of learning to work together again ... I don't see it being a sudden or overnight experience."

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